The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Outrage Offered the United States Minister to Turkey.

The War Between Russia and Bokhara Terminated.

The Irish Railroad Disaster Much Exaggerated.

TURKEY.

Outrage Offered the United States Minister.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 10.

A Turkish Admiral recently forcibly took a dispatch from a servant of the United States Minister Resident, EDWARD JOY MORRIS. It is reported that Mr. MORRIS has since laid the case before the Turkish Government and demanded redress for the outrage. The reply of the Sublime Porte has not transpired.

RUSSIA.

Termination of the War Between Russia and Bokhara.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Saturday, Aug. 10.

The war which has been carried on between Russia and Bokhara, has terminated. A treaty of peace was concluded yesterday.

IRELAND.

The Railway Accident at Bray Head.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 10.

Later dispatches from the scene of the recent railway accident at Bray Head, Ireland, indicate that the first accounts received were greatly exaggerated. Only a portion of the train left the track. Three coaches were precipitated into the sea. Four persons were killed outright, though there were many dangerously injured. Nearly everybody on the train was killed or injured.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The United States War Steamer Swatara to Proceed to Crete

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 10.

The United States war steamer *Swatara* has been ordered to proceed to Crete.

ITALY.

The Cholera in Palermo.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Aug. 10.

Dispatches have been received which state that the cholera is raging with considerable violence at Palermo, in Sicily.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 10—Noon.

Consols for money 94⅝.

United States Five-twenty Bonds	73⅜
Erie Railway Shares	45½
Illinois Central Shares	77½
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	20

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 10—2 P. M.

Consols for money, 94⅜.

United States Five-Twenties	73⅜
Erie Railway Shares	45½
Illinois Central Railway Shares	77⅞
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	22½

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 10—Noon.

COTTON firmer; estimated sales to-day 12,000 bales:

Middling Uplands	10⅛d.
Middling Orleans	10⅝d.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather is favorable for the crops. Wheat—13s. 10d.; Barley 5s. Corn, 38s. 6d. Oats, 3s. 11d. Peas, 42s.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 52s.; Beef 142s. 6d. Lard, 50s. Pork 78s. Bacon 44s.

PRODUCE—Resin—Common, 7s. 6d.; Medium, 12s. Tallow, 44s. 9d.; Spirits Turpentine, 33s. 3d.; Petroleum—Refined, 1s. 4d.; Spirits, 8½d.; Cloverseed, 41s.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 10—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard 25s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron 53s. Whale Oil, £32. Sperm Oil, £115. Linseed Cakes, £9 15s. Linseed Oil, £46. Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 10—Noon.

Petroleum closed flat at Antwerp last evening, at 42½ francs for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 10—2 P. M.

Cotton firmer; sales to-day 12,000 bales:

Middling Uplands	10⅛d.
Middling Orleans	10⅝d.

Breadstuffs firm. Wheat 13s. 10d. for white California. Barley, 5s. Corn, 38s. 6d. for new. Oats, 3s. 11d. Peas, 42s.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 52s. Beef, 142s. 6d. Lard, 50s. Pork, 77s. Bacon, 44s.

PRODUCE—Resin, common, 7s. 6d: medium, 12s. Tallow, 44s. 9d. Pot Ashes, 31s. Spirits Turpentine, 33s. 3d.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 8½d.; Refined, 1s. 4d. Cloverseed, 41s.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 10—2 P. M.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d.; Scotch Pig Iron, 53s.; Whale Oil, £32. Sperm Oil, £115. Linseed Cakes, £9 15s. Linseed Oil, £40. Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Aug. 10—2 P. M.

The Petroleum market is flat and unchanged.

BY STEAMSHIP TO JULY 30.

The steamship *Weser*, which left Southampton on July 30, arrived at this port last evening.

The relations of France with Prussia continued to excite discussions in the newspapers of England and the Continent. The *Moniteur du Soir* of July 27 denies that any note has been sent by the French Government to the Court of Prussia relative to the affairs of Schleswig; but it is asserted that a "dispatch" was sent, which, after all, amounts to nearly the same thing.

On the 28th ult., in the British House of Commons, Mr. D. GRIFFITH asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether the French Government had remonstrated with that of Prussia against their requiring any engagement as to the protection of the German population of North Schleswig from Denmark, as the condition of their giving effect to the Fifth Article of the Treaty of Prague; and whether the English Government had offered any opinion on the subject. Lord STANLEY replied that communications had passed between the Governments of Prussia and France on the subject referred to. He did not think himself justified in going into detail as to the precise nature of the communications, inasmuch as all the information which had reached him on the subject was of an official character. Her Majesty's Government had offered no opinion whatever on the matter.

The Paris *Patrie* states that the Russian Government is reported to have pronounced in favor of the interpretation contained in the recent Danish note to Prussia of the manner in which Article 5 of the treaty of Prague should be carried out.

The *Commercial Gazette* of Berlin asserts that Russia has addressed a diplomatic communication to the signatary Powers of the Treaty of Paris in reference to certain negotiations alleged to be pending on the subject of an European guarantee in favor of the Porte.

The Sultan has conferred the Order of the Osmanlié, with brilliants, upon the King of Prussia, and he moreover distributed before his departure a number of Orders and presents among persons of distinction in Prussia.

The King of Prussia has finally decided upon the flag of the North German Confederation. The special flags of the States of the Confederacy will cease to be used from the evening of the 30th of September, and the new flag will be hoisted on the morning of the 1st of October.

On the 28th ult. the King of Portugal received a deputation from the French and English societies for the abolition of the slave traffic.

The Vienna papers announce that Cardinal ANTONELLI has forwarded a circular dispatch to the Papal Nuncios at Catholic courts, calling their attention to the recent debates in the Italian Parliament. The Cardinal states that the attitude of the Italian Government is greatly at variance with the engagements which have been made with the Pope. The dispatch also refers to the preparations made by Italian volunteers to deprive the Pope of his temporal sovereignty.

Advices received at Paris from Bucharest state that the Commission of Inquiry into the deaths of certain Jews at Galatz has positively ascertained that the Roumanian authorities are in no way to blame for what has taken place. The ten persons sentenced to expulsion by virtue of the Code Napoleon were sent back to Turkey on account of their statements that they had come from that country. The Commission has further discovered that the commander of the Turkish bark gave orders that the prisoners should be thrown into the Danube. The Roumanian population of Galatz rescued eight of their number. These facts are proved by the depositions of eye-witnesses and by the testimony of the persons saved.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

The Rumored Note to Prussia on the Schleswig Question.

Paris (July 29) Correspondence of the London Times.

For some weeks past there have been strange and somewhat disquieting rumors about a note from the French Government to the Berlin Cabinet on the subject of North Schleswig. In spite of repeated denials, not official, however, these rumors have been repeated; and some of the Prussian journals have spoken as if there were no doubt whatever about the existence of a document which was described as an unwarrantable interference in Prussian affairs. The note, if the analysis given of it were exact, would, in fact, be equivalent to a formal summons to Prussia to settle that question, and calculated to bring about a rupture sooner or later, as it is not probable Prussia would at once comply with the injunction of a Power that had no part in the treaty, and, consequently, no right to interfere in an official manner. On the other hand, it is not likely that the French Government, who had declined to assist Denmark in order to avoid a general war, would take a step inevitably leading to the same result, merely to compel Prussia to restore to that kingdom a patch of the territory the whole of which belonged to it. Such a step could be only a pretext for an open breach with Prussia. All doubt as to the Note should now cease after the following paragraph, which has appeared in the *Moniteur du Soir*:

"A great number of German journals affirm that a Note has been handed in to the Berlin Cabinet by the French Chargé d'Affaires on the subject of Schleswig. These assertions of a fact materially false have unfortunately, for effect, if not for object, to gain credit from the public for the most erroneous notions respecting the nature of the relations existing between the two Governments. *There has not been delivered, nor read, any Note to the Berlin Cabinet, either on the affairs of Schleswig or on any other question.*"

Statements of the German Press in Regard to the Rumored Note.

The semi-official *North German Gazette*, of July 29, replying to the article in the Paris *Moniteur du Soir* of July 27, denying that the French Government has sent any note to Prussia on the subject of North Schleswig, says:

"We must point out that there has been *no question of a Note* from the French Government in reference to this matter, *but of a simple dispatch*, the alleged import of which we, like our contemporary the *Cross Gazette*, reproduced from a number of the Vienna *Presse*."

The *North German Gazette*, in another portion of its columns, says:

"The article of the *Evening Moniteur*, to which we have referred, certainly causes all the combinations connected by the Prussian Press with what they presumed to be the diplomatic action of France to entirely fall to the ground; it would, therefore, be superfluous to devote any further consideration to the assertions of the Vienna journals relative to French mediation in the North Schleswig question. It would also be needless to inquire into the accuracy of the statement received here from Copenhagen of the expected arrival in that city of M. BEHIC, French Minister of Public Works. Such a discussion would very greatly conduce to delay that result which the *Moniteur* hopes to attain—namely, a cessation of the uneasiness of public opinion. This object, however, does not appear to enter into the plans of the French Opposition, who continue, as is proved by the late speech of Baron DUPIN in the Senate, to excite passions in the most unmeasured manner.

The *New Prussian* (*Cross*) *Gazette* of the same date says:

"The article published in the *Evening Moniteur* denying that a note had been sent to Berlin by the French Government on the subject of Schleswig cannot refer to the announcement made by us, as we spoke of a dispatch, not of a note."

The *Bourse Gazette* maintains that a note from the French Cabinet has been recently forwarded to the Prussian Government, and says:

"The note commences by simply asserting the right to express an opinion with regard to North Schleswig. As it proceeds, however, the dispatch abandons this moderate point of view, and rather adopts a tone of advice claiming consideration."

The Foreign Relations of France.

From the Moniteur, July 29.

Several French and foreign journals publish statements calculated to disturb and disquiet the affairs of commerce and industry. It is said that our international relations tend to authorize the presentment of a conflict more or less removed; the formation of two camps and military preparations is announced. These reports are unfounded, and they owe their origin and diffusion only to hostile passions, interested speculation, or lamentable credulity. The truth is this, that the Government of the Empire has no diplomatic question of a nature calculated to modify its peaceful and friendly relations with various Powers. The Cabinet of Florence has already taken energetic measures to protect the Papal frontier. The September Convention will be strictly carried out; no new camp is about to be formed, either in the interior or on the frontier. The classes of 1860 and 1861, have all been sent back to their homes, since the 1st of June. The active army is actually only composed of the four contingents of 1862 and 1865 inclusive. The contingent of 1866 will be incorporated at the end of August, but it is the intention of the Government at that time to allow the contingent of 1862 to return to their homes. The effective strength of the cavalry is considerably increased on account of the purchases made last April, but the Minister of War has determined that of these some 8,000 or 10,000 horses shall be disposed of for agricultural purposes, and this measure is now in course of execution. The Government is confident that these precise statements will dissipate the feeling of uncertainty which has pervaded public opinion.

Prussia a Menace to Other Nations.

In the French Senate, on the 29th ult., after a speech from the Duke DE PERSIGNY on the spirit of the Constitution, Baron DUPIN explained the past history of Prussia, and said that she had formed a Northern Confederation in Germany offensive to France. The speaker asserted that the ambition and perseverance of Prussia did not lead him to believe that, after the successes already gained, she would now stop, but he hoped that the decisive moment would now arrive when the large States, to avoid the perils of the future, would unite together and limit the empire of Prussia to acceptable proportions. Then alone would they be able to reduce their military expenditure. Then would France and the other nations be more happy and more rich in their peaceful rivalry.

ROUMANIA.

The Persecution of the Jewish Inhabitants.

Vienna (July 25) Correspondence of the London Times.

The following account of the barbarous persecutions to which the Jews in the principalities have lately been subjected has been addressed by the Local Committee of the Alliance Israelite Universelle, at Galatz, to M. WINTERSTEIN, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and one of the Reichsrath deputies for the City of Vienna:

"In consequence of the deplorable events here on Sunday, July 14, we find ourselves constrained to address you and other prominent and influential fellow-religionists in Vienna, Paris and London, by telegraph, *via* Orsova, as the telegraph office here refuses to receive our dispatches, and to request you to obtain the assistance of your Government for our unfortunate fellow-religionists. We beg you will excuse us for thus troubling you, and hope that the cause of Judaism and of humanity will find in you a warm protector. In the following we give you the particulars of the cruel persecutions to which we are now subjected in this country, and again beg that you will espouse the cause of our poor brethren, and together with other of our fellow-religionists, endeavor to induce the high protecting Powers speedily to aid and relieve us. You are probably aware that the persecution, harrassing, expulsion, and molestation generally of the poor Israelites in this country continues with increased fury on the part of the authorities, in mockery of all Europe; but that the climax, it seems, was reached yesterday you will perceive from the following relation: Ten Israelites, after having been brought here from Jassy a few days ago, and after having been ill-used and employed at the vilest and most degrading labor were, on Thursday last, by order of the Prefect, together with an eleventh fellow-sufferer and religionist, carried to the opposite shore of the Danube and there abandoned in the swamps and morasses, exposed to the wind and weather, without shelter or food. These people were then daily carried backwards and forwards to this shore by the Turkish soldiers to the opposite by the Roumans, and on Saturday one of the unfortunates was already missing, having undoubtedly found his death in the swamps. On Sunday, at 10 in the morning, the ten were again brought over by the Turks, but the Rouman soldiers prevented them from landing with their bayonets. The Turk in command then disembarked the Israelites in the water close to the shore, and withdrew with his boat. The poor Jews receded somewhat before the bayonets, and two (an old man and a young man) were carried away by the Danube and drowned. Seeing this the officer on duty allowed the remaining eight to come on land, but no further. Of those saved one is ill, and another has become insane. Further comment is unnecessary.

We aroused all the Consuls, and the Austrian Consul, M. KREMER, took up the matter as it deserved, and immediately sent two boats from the Austrian ship of war to the place to fetch the eight left alive, and to search for the bodies of the dead. Of the latter, but one (the old man) has as yet been found. On the approach of the Austrian boats the eight were taken to the guard-house, and afterward set at liberty. The Rouman authorities try now to lay the whole blame on the Turks, but that is false. Why, the latter might have done what they pleased with the Jews in the swamps opposite. Be it as it may, honored Sir, here you have the results of BRATIANO's glorious *régime*.

We cannot suffer it any longer. We therefore, most honored Sir, earnestly beg you, as a fellow-religionist and a friend of mankind, to bring our cause, which is also the cause of civilization and humanity, under the notice of all Governments and representatives assemblies, in the way that may seem most suitable to you, and thus to release us from our evil condition. We place all our confidence in you, and hope for the best result from your intervention.

Accept, highly honored Sir, the assurance of our profound esteem.

For the Local Committee of the Alliance Israélite Universelle.
For the President, S. PINELES,
For the Secretary, M. REISCHER.

The disgraceful affair has created a great deal of excitement here, and the Government has taken the matter up energetically.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT.

Our London correspondent has already mentioned the interesting account of the early life of Prince ALBERT, compiled under the direction of Queen VICTORIA. We give this morning some additional extracts which we find in the London *Times* of July 29.

Our readers are already acquainted with the circumstances of the engagement of the royal lovers, and with the unaffected manner in which the Queen expressed her joy in her letters to her uncle LEOPOLD. His answer is in the homely and affectionate characteristic style of the man. He wrote:

OCT. 24, 1839.

MY DEAREST VICTORIA: Nothing could have given me greater pleasure than your dear letter. I had, when I learned your decision, almost the feeling of old SIMEON: "Now lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace." Your choice has been for these last years my conviction of what might and would be best for your happiness; and just because I was convinced of it, and knew how strangely fate often changes what one tries to bring about as being the best plan one could fix upon—the maximum of a good arrangement—I feared that it would not happen.

In your position, which may and will perhaps become in future even more difficult in a political point of view, you could not exist without having a happy and agreeable "*intérieur.*" And I am much deceived (which I think I am not) or you will find in ALBERT just the very qualities and disposition which are indispensable for your happiness, and which will suit your own character, temper, and mode of life.

You say most amiably that you consider it a sacrifice on the part of ALBERT. This is true in many points, because his position will be a difficult one; but much, I may say all, will depend on your affection for him. If you love him, and are kind to him, he will easily bear the bothers of his position, and there is a steadiness, and at the same time a cheerfulness, in his character which will facilitate this.

I think your plans excellent. If Parliament had been called at an unusual time it would make them uncomfortable; and if, therefore, they receive the communication at the opening of the session it will be best. The marriage, as you say, might then follow as closely as possible. LEOPOLD R.

The Prince himself at this time, says the *Times*, appears moved by conflicting feelings. He was not less happy than the Queen in the affection of his future consort, but his joy is tinged with some anxiety. In a letter to his mother he writes that "with the exception of his relations to the Queen, his future position will have its dark side;" but he consoles himself with the same reflection as he had suggested to the Queen at her accession. Life, he says, "has its thorns in every position, but the consciousness of having used one's powers and endeavors for an object so great as that of promoting the good of so many will surely be sufficient to support me." He is conscious that he must throw all his energies into the land of his adoption, and separate himself in a great degree from his native country; but he assures one of his correspondents that he will not forget his old home, and that it is his intention to be "a true German and a true Coburg and Gotha man." In a word, he betrays a sense of responsibility most unusual in his age and position, and very noble impulses. Perhaps a frank letter to his friend Prince LOWENSTEIN gives us the best view of his mingled feelings:

'Yes—I am now actually a bridegroom! and about the 4th of February hope to see myself united to her I love!

'You know how matters stood when I last saw you here. After that the sky was darkened more and more. The Queen declared to my uncle of Belgium that she wished the affair to be considered as broken off, and that for four years she could think of no marriage. I went therefore with the quiet but firm resolution to declare, on my part, that I also, tired of the delay, withdrew entirely from the affair. It was not, however, thus ordained by Providence; for on the second day after our arrival the most friendly demonstrations were directed toward me, and two days later I was secretly called to a private audience, in which the Queen offered me her hand and heart. The strictest secrecy was required. Ernest alone knew of it, and it was only at our departure that I could communicate my engagement to my mother.

I think I shall be very happy, for VICTORIA possesses all the qualities which make a home happy, and seems to be attached to me with her whole heart.

My future lot is high and brilliant, but also plentifully strewed with thorns. Struggles will not be wanting, and the month of March already appears to have storms in store.

The separation from my native country—from dear Coburg—from so many friends, is very painful to me! When shall I see you again, dear LOWENSTEIN?

Pray show no one this letter. I write you these details, relying upon your silence, for I know your friendship for me. Now good-by, and think sometimes of your ALBERT.

Meanwhile the arrangements preliminary to the marriage were being conducted in England. The engagement was not made public until the Prince left England, which was on the 14th of November. On the following day the Queen wrote to the various members of the Royal family, and received kind answers from all of them. It was decided that the public announcement should be made in the first instance to the Privy Council, and the Queen returned for that purpose to Buckingham Palace on 20th of November, where Lord MELBOURNE met her with a draught of the statement she was to make. The declaration was made on the 23d of November, in the presence of 83 Privy Councillors, and it suggests sad reflections that no less than 61 of these are already dead. The Queen herself gives an interesting account of this brief scene:

"Precisely at 2" (the Queen records in her journal) "I went in. The room was full, but I hardly knew who was there. Lord MELBOURNE I saw looking kindly at me with tears in his eyes, but he was not near me. I then read my short declaration. I felt my hands shook, but I did not make one mistake. I felt most happy and thankful when it was over. Lord LANSDOWNE then rose, and, in the name of the Privy Council, asked that 'this most gracious and most welcome communication might be printed.' I then left the room, the whole thing not lasting above two or three minutes. The Duke of Cambridge came into the small library where I was standing and wished me joy."

The Queen always wore a bracelet with the Prince's picture, and 'it seemed,' she adds in her journal, 'to give me courage at the Council.'"

We pass the squabble in Parliament over the Prince's allowance—a squabble very discreditable to England—and come to more pleasant matters. On the 10th of February, 1840, the marriage was celebrated at the Chapel Royal, and an account of the event which appeared in these columns, has the honor of being reprinted in one of the appendices to the present volume. The ceremony passed in the most auspicious manner. The morning was, indeed, somewhat dismal with rain and fog, "but before the departure for Windsor, the sun shone forth with all the splendor which distinguishes what is now proverbially called 'Queen's weather.'" At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Queen and Prince left for Windsor, being enthusiastically received on all points of their route, and, of course, the Eton boys were as conspicuous as usual in their display of boisterous loyalty. But the Royal honeymoon was short. On the 13th the Duchess of Kent and the Court returned to Windsor; on the 14th the Court returned to London, and on the 19th the Queen held a *levée*, in which the Prince appeared in the place he always held for the future, on the Queen's left hand. The Court soon resumed its accustomed round. The Duke of Coburg left on the 28th, and only the Prince's brother, the hereditary Prince ERNEST, remained to remind him of his old home. An extract from the Queen's journal describes the pain which the Prince felt at being thus separated from all his connections, and her own generous sense that he was making a real sacrifice for her:

"He said to me," the Queen records in her journal, "that I had never known a father, and could not therefore feel what he did. His childhood had been very happy." "ERNEST," (the hereditary Prince remained for some time in England after his brother's marriage)—"ERNEST, he said, was now the only one remaining here of all his earliest ties and recollections; but that if I continued to love him as I did now I could make up for all. He never cried, he said, in general, but ALVENSLEBEN and KOLOWRATH (they had accompanied the Duke to England and now left with him) had cried so much that he was quite overcome. Oh, how I did feel for my dearest, precious husband at this moment! Father, brother, friends, country—all has he left, and all for me. God grant that I may be the happy person, the most happy person, to make this dearest, blessed being happy and contented. What is in my power to make him happy I will do."

"The Queen was now married to the husband of her choice amid the sincere and general rejoicing of her subjects;" the Prince, on the other hand, was established in his new and difficult position. The first point of any delicacy he had to arrange related to the formation of his household. His own ideas are given in a letter to the Queen before his marriage, which furnishes another striking proof of his good sense:

He thus writes to the Queen on the 10th of December, 1839;

"'Now I come to a second point which you touch upon in your letter, and which I have also much at heart; I mean the choice of the persons who are to belong to my household. The maxim, 'Tell me whom he associates with and I will tell you who he is,' must here especially not be lost sight of. I should wish, particularly, that the selection should be made without regard to politics, for, if I am really to keep myself free from all parties, my people must not belong exclusively to one side. Above all, these appointments should not be mere 'party rewards,' but they should possess other recommendations beside those of party. Let them be either of very high rank or very rich, or very clever, or persons who have performed very important services for England. It is very necessary that they should be chosen from both sides—the same number of Whigs as of Tories; and above all do I wish that they should be well-educated men, and of high character, who, as I have already said, shall have already distinguished themselves in their several positions, whether it be in the army or navy, or in the scientific world. I know you will agree in my views.'"

On the whole, his household was formed to his satisfaction upon these principles.

His position in the Queen's own household presented not the least of the difficulties which he had to surmount. In a letter to Prince LOEWENSTEIN he says, "In my home-life I am very happy and contented, but the difficulty in filling my place with the proper dignity is that I am only the husband, not the master in the house." But the following interesting passage tells us how this delicate point was settled:

"Fortunately, however, for the country, and still more fortunately for the happiness of the royal couple themselves, things did not long remain in this condition. Thanks to the firmness, but at the same time gentleness, with which the Prince insisted on filling his proper position as head of the family; thanks also to the clear judgment and right feeling of the Queen, as well as to her singularly honest and straightforward nature; but thanks, more than all, to the mutual love and perfect confidence which bound the Queen and Prince to each other, it was impossible to keep up any separation or difference of interests or duties between them. To those who would urge upon the Queen that, as Sovereign, she must be the head of the house and the family, as well as of the State, and that her husband was, after all, but one of her subjects, Her Majesty would reply, that she had solemnly engaged at the altar to 'obey,' as well as to 'love and honor;' and this sacred obligation she could consent neither to limit nor refine away."

We cannot pursue the pleasant details which are given us of the life of the Queen and Prince during the first year of their marriage. The following passage from a memorandum of the Queen gives an account of their ordinary habits:

"At this time the Prince and Queen seem to have spent their day much as follows: They breakfasted at 9, and took a walk every morning soon afterward. Then came the usual amount of business, (far less heavy, however, than now;) besides which they drew and etched a great deal together, which was a sourse of great amusement, having the plates 'bit' in the house. Luncheon followed at the usual hour of two o'clock. Lord MELBOURNE, who was generally staying in the house, came to the Queen in the afternoon, and between five and six the Prince usually drove her out in a pony phaeton. If the Prince did not drive the Queen, he rode, in which case she took a drive with the Duchess of Kent or the ladies. The Prince also read aloud most days to the Queen. The dinner was at eight o'clock, and always with the company. In the eveng the Prince frequently played at double chess, a game of which he was very fond, and which he played extremely well.

At first the Queen tried to get rid of the bad custom, prevailing only in England, of the gentlemen remaining, after the ladies had left, in the dining-room. But Lord MELBOURNE advised against it, and the Prince himself thought it better not to make any change. The hours, however, were never late of an evening, and it was very seldom that the party had not broken up by 11 o'clock. Comparatively early, too, as the breakfast hour now was, the Prince had often, particularly in later years as work got heavier, done much business before it; written letters or prepared the draughts of memoranda on the many important subjects in which he took an interest, or which had to be considered by the Queen.

"The Prince was also at this time 'much taken up with painting'—an occupation of which he was very fond, but for which in after years he had no time—'and began a picture of the death of Posa, from SCHILLER's *Don Carlos*, making first a small sketch of it, which he did beautifully.'"

The Prince, we learn, entirely altered the Queen's feelings about town and country. Before her marriage she rejoiced in coming to London, and disliked nothing so much as leaving it. But she soon began to share the Prince's preference for the country, until at length residence in London became absolutely distasteful to her; and she adds in a note, "it was also injurious to her health, as she suffered much from the extreme weight and thickness of the atmosphere, which gave her the headache;" and in connection with this we must quote a note at another part of the volume:

"NOTE BY THE QUEEN.—'This the Prince constantly expressed on arriving at Osborne and Balmoral, and on leaving London: "How sweet it smells. How delicious the air is! One begins to breathe again!" And how he delighted in the song of birds, and especially of nightingales!—listening for them in the happy, peaceful walks he used to take with the Queen in the woods at Osborne, and whistling to them in their own peculiar long note, which they invariably answer! The Queen cannot hear this note now without fancying she hears him, and without the deepest, saddest emotion. At night he would stand on the balcony, at Osborne, in May, listening to the nightingales.'"

The Prince, however, we are told, always sacrificed his feelings about this, partly for the sake of the easier communication with Ministers, and "still more from the conviction of the influence for good which the presence of a Court so looked up to as that of England under the Queen and himself could not fail to exercise far and wide—far, indeed, beyond the world of its immediate neighborhood." The despicable attempt on the Queen's life by EDWARD OXFORD interrupted only for a moment this quiet and useful life. A letter from the Prince gives an interesting account of this occurrence:

To the Dowager Duchess of Gotha, &c.:

DEAR GRANDMAMMA: I hasten to give you an account of an event which might otherwise be misrepresented to you, which endangered my life and that of VICTORIA, but from which we escaped under the protection of the watchful hand of Providence. We drove out yesterday afternoon, about 6 o'clock, to pay Aunt KENT a visit, and to take a turn round Hyde Park. We drove in a small phaeton. I sat on the right, VICTORIA on the left. We had hardly proceeded a hundred yards from the palace when I noticed on the footpath on my side a little mean-looking man holding something toward us, and before I could distinguish what it was a shot was fired, which almost stunned us both, it was so loud, and fired barely six paces from us. VICTORIA had just turned to look at a horse, and could not, therefore, understand why her ears were ringing, as from it being so very near she could hardly distinguish that it proceeded from a shot having been fired. The horses started and the carriage stopped. I seized VICTORIA's hands and asked if the fright had not shaken her, but she laughed at the thing.

I then looked again at the man, who was still standing in the same place, his arms crossed, and a pistol in each hand. His attitude was so affected and theatrical it quite amused me. Suddenly he again pointed his pistol and fired a second time. This time VICTORIA also saw the shot, and stooped quickly, drawn down by me. The ball must have passed just above her head, to judge from the place where it was found sticking in an opposite wall. The many people who stood round us and the man, and were at first petrified with fright on seeing what happened, now rushed upon him. I called to the postition to go on, and we arrived safely at Aunt KENT's. Thence we took a short drive through the Park, partly to give VICTORIA a little fresh air, partly also to show the public that we had not, on account of what had happened, lost all confidence in them.

To-day I am very tired and knocked up by the quantity of visitors, the questions, and descriptions I have had to give. You must, therefore, excuse my ending now, only thanking you for your letter which I have just received, but have not yet been able to read.

My chief anxiety was lest the fright should have been injurious to VICTORIA in her present state, but she is quite well, as I am myself. I thank Almighty God for His protection. Your faithful grandson,

ALBERT.

The name of the culprit is EDWARD OXFORD. He is 17 years old, a waiter in a low inn—not mad, but quite quiet and composed.

In August the Court left London, to the Prince's great delight. He occupied himself at Windsor in gardening and planting, for which he had excellent taste, and he commenced a more serious task in the systematic study of the English laws and constitution, under the guidance of Mr. SELWYN, the Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn. In October he was made a member of the Privy Council. In November the Court returned to London, and the Princess Royal was born on the 23d.

Here, says the London *Times*, the present volume closes. We must not part from it without acknowledging the great literary skill with which it has been composed. Apart from its intrinsic value it would be exceedingly interesting. In one of its appendices, moreover, it contains some reminiscences of King LEOPOLD drawn up by himself at the Queen's request. They relate rather to matters of European politics, but they are, of course, as interesting as they are valuable. On the whole the volume will certainly, if that be possible, increase the estimation in which the Prince Consort is held. No better means could have been taken for raising the estimate of his character than such a compilation. Many monuments have been raised to him, but he is himself his own best monument, and in the picture it gives of his life and character this volume has laid a durable foundation for his fame.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor Francis Joseph Invested with the Order of the Garter.

The following is the text of the speech delivered by the Marquis of Bath to the Emperor of Austria, on His Majesty being invested with the Order of the Garter:

"I appear before your Imperial Majesty instructed by Her Majesty the Queen with the mission of giving you the insignia of the Order of the Garter. The Queen has commanded me to express to your Imperial Majesty the sentiments of amity and of deep esteem she feels for your Imperial Majesty, and also to assure your Majesty that she joyfully avails herself of this opportunity of rendering closer the alliance which has united both countries for so long a time."

The Emperor answered in these terms:

"While receiving this day the insignia of the Garter, I have at heart to proclaim the great value which I set on the amicable assurances you have just given me in the name of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and of which she offers me now such a valuable token. My heart wishes nothing more sincerely than to render still closer the personal relations connecting me with a Sovereign whose name is surrounded by the love and respect of the great nation at the head of which Providence has placed her. Be pleased, my Lord, to express to your august Sovereign my heartfelt gratitude for the new proof of sympathy she has just given me, and the wish I shall never cease to feel for the glory and the happiness of her Kingdom."

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

Disagreement of the Jury—Personal Difficulty Between Judge Fisher and Mr. Bradley.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 10—12:30 P. M.

Deputy Marshal PHILLIPS came into the Court-room and stationed the officers.

This was the signal for a rush on the part of the crowd that had been patiently waiting outside, and they quickly filled up the space outside the bar.

A number were admitted inside the bar.

District-Attorney CARRINGTON was in the Court-room at the time, and Mr. BRADLEY, Jr., one of the counsel for the prisoner, came in a moment afterward.

Mr. BRADLEY, Sr., and Mr. MERRICK subsequently entered the room, they having been sent for.

There was a decided commotion in the Court-room at this time, and it was whispered about that "the jury has agreed;" "they are going to discharge the jury;" "they can't agree;" "they have asked to be discharged," and numberless other remarks of like character.

At 1 o'clock the prisoner was brought into the Court-room, and assigned the seat occupied by him during the trial, beside his counsel. He came into Court smiling, and seemed to be in good spirits as he chatted with his counsel.

Mr. MERRICK made an allusion to a report that an attempt would be made at a rescue, whereat the prisoner seemed to be much amused.

At 1:05 o'clock Judge FISHER resumed his seat upon the bench.

Mr. MULLOY, the crier, called the Court to order, and Marshal PHILLIPS was directed to call the jury down.

By this time the Court-room was densely crowded.

The jury was brought in at 1:08 o'clock, and by direction of Judge FISHER the names of the jurors were called.

Mr. MIDDLETON, the Clerk of the Court, addressing the jury, said:

Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon your verdict?

Mr. TODD—We have not been able to agree.

Judge FISHER—I have received the following letter from the jury:

To the Hon. George P. Fisher, Judge of the Criminal Court:

SIR: The jury in this case of the United States *vs.* JOHN H. SURRATT most respectfully state that they stand precisely now as when they first balloted upon entering the room. They are nearly equally divided, and they are firmly convinced that they cannot possibly make a verdict.

We deem it our duty to the Court, the country, and in view of the condition of our private affairs, and situation of our families, and in view of the fact that the health of several of our number is becoming seriously impaired under the protracted confinement, to make this statement, and to ask your Honor to dismiss us at once.

Most respectfully submitted.

W. B. TODD,
J. RUSSELL BARR,
GEO. A. BOHRER,
JAMES Y. DAVIS,
WM. McLEAN,
B. E. GITTINGS,
ROBERT BALL,
THOS. BERRY,
C. G. SCHNEIDER,
COLUMBUS ALEXANDER
BENJ. F. MORSELL,
W. W. BIRTH.

After the letter had been read, Judge FISHER asked if anything was to be said on either side why the jury was not to be discharged.

Mr. BRADLEY said the prisoner did not consent, and if there was any discharge, it would be entirely against the protest of the prisoner.

Mr. CARRINGTON said he would leave the whole matter with the Court.

Judge FISHER said he had already received two or three notes of a similar tenor to the one already read. If there was any possibility of the jury agreeing, he would not object to keeping them for a reasonable time—but as he was informed they could not possibly agree, he would discharge them.

The jury was accordingly discharged at 1:10 o'clock.

The jury left the Court-room at once.

Judge FISHER then rose and immediately read the following:

"I have now a very unpleasant duty to discharge, but one which I cannot forego. On the 2d day of July last, during the progress of the trial of JOHN H. SURRATT for the murder of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, immediately after the Court had taken a recess until the following morning, as the presiding Justice was descending from the bench, JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Esq., accosted him in a rude and insulting manner, charging the Judge with having offered him (Mr. BRADLEY,) a series of insults from the Bench from the commencement of the trial. The Judge disclaimed any intention whatever of passing any insult, and assured Mr. BRADLEY that he entertained for him no other feelings but those of respect. Mr. BRADLEY, so far from accepting this explanation or disclaimer, thereupon threatened the Judge with personal chastisement, as he understood him. No Court can administer justice or live if its Judges are to be threatened with personal violence on all occasions whenever the irascibility of counsel may be excited by an imaginary insult. The offence of Mr. BRADLEY is one which even his years will not palliate. It cannot be overlooked or go unpunished as a contempt of Court. It is therefore ordered that his name be striken from the roll of attorneys, practicing in this Court."

Mr. BRADLEY immediately arose to his feet, and asked if the Court had adjourned.

Judge FISHER—It has not, Sir.

Mr. BRADLEY—Then, Sir, in the presence of the Court and this assembly, I hereby pronounce the statement just made by the Judge as utterly false in every particular.

Judge FISHER (interrupting)—Crier, adjourn the Court.

Mr. MULLOY, the Crier—This Court is now adjourned.

Mr. BRADLEY—Well, then, I will say now ——

Judge FISHER, rising to leave the bench—You can say what you please, Sir, and make a speech to the crowd, if you like.

Mr. BRADLEY—You have no authority to dismiss me from the bar. That must be the act of three o the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Judge FISHER said, "Very well, Mr. BRADLEY, you can make the proper appeal." He then left the room, followed by a large crowd of persons.

Immediately afterward, Judge FISHER proceeded to the street and entered a car. He was followed closely by Mr. BRADLEY, who entered the car, and stepping up to Judge FISHER handed him a note. Judge FISHER took the note, rose, and opened it and began to read it. Mr. BRADLEY turned and left the car, around which an excited crowd had gathered.

It is understood that the note was a challenge.

Several policemen sprang into the car, and Officer MCHENRY stepped to the side of Mr. BRADLEY and kept in that position while he remained in the car.

Leaving the car, Mr. BRADLEY passed through the crowd and entered his office, and was followed by several friends belonging to the Bar.

A large crowd immediately gathered on the corner in front of his office.

After remaining in his office a few moments Mr. BRADLEY came out arm in arm with his brother, CHARLES BRADLEY, Esq., of the National Bank of the Republic, and proceeded down Louisiana-avenue, followed by a crowd of friends and curious persons, who excitedly discussed the proceedings which had just transpired.

In the meantime Judge FISHER resumed his seat in the car, and continued the perusal of the note, while the car moved off.

A number of his personal friends had entered the car, and a great deal of apprehension was manifested of a personal encounter between the Judge and the deposed lawyer. The order of Judge FISHER, dismissing Mr. BRADLEY, has created the most intense excitement among all classes. The Police are preserving order. The members of the Bar generally are bitter in their denunciation of the Judge, and have called a meeting to be held Monday morning. They seem to make common cause against the Judge, who, they openly declare, has disgraced himself by using his official power to resent a personal assault.

SURRATT was remanded to the custody of the Marshal, and returned to jail.

During the entire retirement of the jury—some 73 hours—they remained as follows on the verdict:

For Conviction—Messrs. Todd, Barr, Schneider and McLean—4.

For Acquittal—Messrs. Davis, Berry, Ball, Bohrer, Alexander, Lorsell, Gitting and Birth—8.

There is respectable authority for stating that the jury disagreed on the question of the absence of SURRATT from Washington at the time of the assassination of the late President, and that they were entirely agreed upon the point that had he been indicted for conspiracy he would have been convicted immediately on retiring to their room.

The following facts as to the nativity of the jurors may not be uninteresting to the public:

W. B. TODD, born Dec. 3, 1809, in Newburyport, Mass.

ROBT. BALL, born April 30, 1827, in Alexandria County, D. C.

J. RUSSELL BARR, born January, 1812, in Northumberland County, Penn.

THOMAS BERRY, born Feb. 10, 1817, in New-York City.

GEORGE A. BOHRER, born Jan. 1, 1816, in Georgetown, D. C.

CHRISTIAN SCHNEIDER, born June 12, 1831, in Wirtemburg, Germany.

JAMES Y. DAVIS, born July 30, 1819, in Northumberland County, Va.

COLUMBUS ALEXANDER, born Sept. 15, 1815, in Alexandria, Va.

WM. MCLEAN, born Dec. 6, 1820, in Kilmarneck, Scotland.

BENJAMIN F. MORSELL, born Jan. 30, 1821, in Prince George County, Md.

BENJAMIN E. GITTINGS, born Dec. 31, 1808, in Montgomery County, Md.

WILLIAM W. BRITH, born Jan. 11, 1808, in Washington, D. C.

It is said by gentlemen who have seen the communication handed by Mr. BRADLEY to Judge FISHER to-day, that it first refers to the affair in the Court-room between Judge FISHER and Mr. BRADLEY early in July last, during the progress of the Surratt trial, and quotes the expression attributed to Judge FISHER, to the effect that he (Mr. BRADLEY) knew where the Judge lived, and that the latter would receive a communication from him at any time. It then states that the writer could give but one interpretation to the declaration by Judge FISHER, and referring to the misunderstanding between them, it suggested that Judge FISHER should appoint as early a day as convenient to meet Mr. BRADLEY outside the District for the purpose of settling their difficulty.

Mr. BRADLEY further suggested in his communication that if they met within the District they might be enterfered with. The letter is dated July 6th, at about the date of the previous difficulty, but was reserved until the conclusion of this trial.

THE PACIFIC COAST

Coaling Stations at Brooks' Island—The Captured Indians—The Gubernatorial Campaign.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

It is reported that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will establish coaling stations for their outward bound China steamers, at Brooks Island, midway between this port and Japan.

Capt. SANFORD, commanding Camp McDowell in Arizona, denies the statement of Gov. MCCORMICK that captured Indians have been enslaved, sold or given up for slaughter to other tribes, and he demands a court of inquiry to investigate the charges.

The Savage Mining Company has declared a dividend for July of $250 per foot, amounting to $200,000 in gold.

The receipts of wheat, for the week ending yesterday, were about 250,000 sacks, the largest ever known for the same period. The large demand for exportation quickens receipts and stiffens prices. Twenty-five vessels are loading for foreign and Eastern ports. The rates for prime to choice are $1 80@$1 85.

Arrived, bark *Goodale*, from Baltimore.

Legal tenders are quoted at 72⅛.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Aug. 8.

Gov. STANLY addressed a large meeting last night, in this city, in opposition to GEORGE GORHAM, the regular Union candidate for Governor, and against the Congressional reconstruction policy, though he favored qualified negro suffrage.

One death from yellow fever occurred on board the United States steamer *Resecca* yesterday, the first case that has ever occured in this port, so far as known. The ship lies several miles from the city.

The grape crop is very large. Wheat unchanged.

Arrived, United States steamer *Osipee*, from Philadelphia and way ports.

Cleared, ship *Young America*, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Homicide in Portsmouth—The Ram Stonewall—Shipping Intelligence.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Thursday, Aug. 8.

A homicide occurred in Portsmouth, Va., yesterday afternoon, which has caused much popular excitement. A white boy named JAMES TYSON and a colored boy named STANSBERRY WILLIAMS were observed in angry altercation on the street. Presently the colored boy fell to the ground, and the white boy ran off. On examination it was found that the colored boy had received a stab in the head behind the right ear. The knife-blade had penetrated the brain, and the boy lived only a few minutes. Officers started immediately in pursuit of TYSON, but he eluded them, and his place of concealment is still unknown. A Coroner's Jury commenced an investigation of the case, and a large number of witnesses, both white and colored, were examined, and though they testified to having seen the boys quarreling, they were unable to establish the fact that the fatal blow was given by JAMES TYSON. The inquest was accordingly adjourned until to-day. The news of the occurrence brought together a large and excited crowd of colored persons, who were loud in their expressions of sympathy for the colored lad, and of indignation against young TYSON. It was rumored that a party of them had started in pursuit of TYSON, with violent designs, but the report is not fully credited.

A company called the North Carolina and Virginia Peat Company, has been organized to work the extensive peat-beds in the vicinity of the Dismal Swamp Canal. They have invested largely in machinery, and have great expectations.

The registration in Prince Anne County, Va., has been completed, and exhibits a majority of only fifty-four colored votes. The list standing whites, 848; colored, 902.

The ram *Stonewall* arrived at the Gosport Navy-yard this afternoon, and will be immediately docked, and repaired preparatory to sailing for Japan. In consequence of a reduction of workmen which has recently been made in this Navy-yard, owing to want of employment, a number of carpenters and others will sail on the *Stonewall*, remunerative wages having been offered them to work in the Japanese Navy-yards.

The schooner *T. D. Wiley*, from Philadelphia, bound to Galveston, Texas, with an assorted cargo, arrived at Norfolk to-day with the loss of her main boom mainsail, and otherwise damaged. She reported having met a severe gale on the 2d inst., and saw several vessels making for Hampton.

The bark *Trinclou*, from Rio, with 5,000 bags coffee, has been ordered to New-York.

Arrived at Norfolk, steamer *Kate*, from Wilmington, N. C., schooners *Lawrence*, Baltimore, *Forward*, Georgetown, D. C., *Access*, Dismal Swamp, bark *Chanticleer*, Baltimore, schooner *Edward*, Baltimore.

A pilot-boat reports the following vessels as having gone to sea to-day: Bark *Windsor*, for Cuba, brig *Valeria*, for Boston, bark *Chanticleer*, for Europe.

During a severe thunder-storm last evening, a house in Hampton was struck by lightning and a little boy in the house rendered insensible.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Col. Leavenworth's Report on the Situation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Saturday, Aug. 10.

I am authorized by Col. J. H. LEAVENWORTH, Indian Agent, to send the subjoined intelligence. The Colonel has just arrived here, four days after leaving the Indian camps of Kiowas, Camanches, Apaches and Arapahoes, and the Arkansas, and reports the savages peaceable and quiet and anxious to remain so if possible:

Col. LEAVENWORTH has been on the Border now over two months, obtaining correct information of the views of the wild Indians. He met in council four days ago the following chiefs: Black Kettle, head chief of the Cheyennes; Ten Bears, head chief of the Camanches; Poor Bear, head chief of the Apaches; Sleeping Bear, head chief of the Kiowas; Drinking Eagle, head chief of the Nokomi band of Camanches; Silver Broach, head chief of the Penetaker band of Camanches, and many other chiefs and braves of different bands. All expressed great wish for peace with the whites

The Black Kettle bands of Cheyennes are divided—some for peace and some for war, but the war party is small and will be held in check by all the other Indians. Those engaged in the present Indian war are Cheyennes and Sioux, those whose lodges Gen. HANCOCK burned last April, and those other Cheyennes and Sioux whom Gen. AUGUR reported as friendly on the Republican and tributaries. The report that the Kiowas took the stock from Fort Dodge in June is false. The Cheyennes themselves admit to have taken it. The report that CHARLIE BENT had taken any part at any time in the present war is also untrue. At the time at which this incident occurred he was at the Medicine Lodge, of all the tribes near Stake Plain. Both GEORGE and CHARLIE BENT were present at the council with Col. LEAVENWORTH, four days since. The Colonel thinks he can influence a council of the tribes at some point. This will be admitted, but such purpose can not be accomplished through the military, in whom the Indians have no confidence whatever.

The Stock Beyond Fort Hayes Driven off by the Savages—Reported Barbarities at Mud Creek—Warlike Attitude of the Northern Tribes.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 10.

A dispatch from Fort Hayes says all the stock on the railroad beyond there has been driven off by the Indians, who attacked the engineers and contractors and wounded several men. Several Indians were killed.

Omaha dispatches say: It is reported here to-day that six men were surrounded by the Indians at Mud Creek. Two were killed and scalped, and one was literally flayed alive; the other three escaped.

The number killed at the Plum Creek Railroad affair is six.

A man supposed to be a section hand was found five miles north of Plum Creek scalped and flayed.

Gen. AUGUR has gone West to examine personally into the position of affairs. He does not think SPOTTED TAIL's people had anything to do with the late massacre. He attributes the act to the Sioux and Cheyennes.

The people of Southwest Nebraska asked permission to raise a company of volunteers for defence, and Gen. AUGUR refused; but Gen. SHERMAN has authorized the purchase of horses for the purpose.

Gen. SULLY and Col. PARKER report a defiant and warlike condition of things among the Northern tribes. They demand the possession of the country, the withdrawal of the troops and the suspension of the railroad construction; and, instead of being willing to coöperate with the Government, and aid in the effort to induce hostile Indians to withdraw from the war path, they told Gen. SULLY and Col. PARKER to do it themselves.

The report that Fort Wallace had been cleaned out is contradicted on the authority R. M. SHOEMAKER, of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

Depredations of the Osage Tribe—Indian Complaints Against Government Agents.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 10.

The *Democrat's* Topeka, Kansas, special dispatch says Gov. CRAWFORD has just returned from the Osage Indian reservation, and corroborates Gen. KELLER's statement that the Osage Indians had gone on the plains, stealing and committing other depredations. Three weeks ago these Indians returned, and all the tribe, except two, immediately started back, and stole one hundred and twenty-four horses from the settlers and killed one man. Some of the Indian agents and traders have been selling them arms and ammunition. It is known that one thousand arms and a large amount of ammunition were taken out in the last six days, and large quantities were taken by the Indians on both trips, and these arms and stolen horses are traded to wild Indians for Government horses and mules branded U. S.

LITTLE BEAR is still in the reservation, and says he knows Indians are on the war path, and that their agents have not been with the tribe since last Fall's payment, and that but half their regular annuity was paid, and that in goods at fabulous prices, and not in money, as their treaty stipulated. He says he cannot control young men because they say they can make more money by pillage and taking prisoners, who will be ransomed by the Government.

The Richmond Clergymen's Reply to the Governor's Charge of Disloyalty.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Aug. 10.

The ministers of the Gospel of this city have held a meeting and adopted an address in reply to Gov. PIERREPONT's charge of disloyalty. They say that since the restoration of the Government of the United States over the Southern States, they have in no instance exhibited disloyalty in their pulpits, or used them as political agencies against the said Government; that they have in no instance propagated from them what are termed rebel sentiments; that least of all have they, in the discharge of their ministerial duties, expressed, directly or indirectly, a hope of the establishment of any other than a Republican form of government in this country.

BERRY AMES, a well-known sporting man, was shot and mortally wounded this morning, by MOSES LEVY.

Military Meeting in Richmond—The Action of the Republican Convention Denounced.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Aug. 10.

A meeting of the ex-officers and soldiers of the United States army was held to-night at the Ballard House. An address was read by a member, severely reflecting on the action of the recent Republican Convention. The meeting then adjourned to meet on Tuesday and form a regular organization.

Bogus Revenue Officers Arrested in Boston—Attempted Bribery of an Official.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 10.

C. CRANE, of Boston, and J. W. MOORE, of Holliston, were before United States Commissioner HALLETT to-day, charged with obtaining money from various parties by falsely representing themselves to be United States revenue officers. They were held to bail for trial.

G. T. DANIELS, of Holliston, was also placed on bail on a charge of trying to bribe a revenue officer.

Fire in Pictou, Can.

PICTOU, Canada, Saturday, Aug. 10.

A foundry and machine-shop, owned by BARBER & SHANNON, was destroyed by fire this forenoon; the loss is $6,000.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE MORNING WATCH.

BY JEAN INGELOW.

The moon is bleached as white as wool,
  And just dropping under;
And every star is gone but three,
  And they hang far asunder,—
There's a sea-ghost all in gray,
  A tall shape of wonder!

I am not satisfied with sleep,—
  The night is not ended.
But look how the sea-ghost comes,
  With wan skirts extended,
Stealing up in this weird hour,
  When light and dark are blended.

A vessel! To the old pier end
  Her happy course she's keeping;
I heard them name her yesterday;
  Some were pale with weeping;
Some with their heart-hunger sighed;
  She's in—and they are sleeping.

O! now with fancied greetings blest,
  They comfort their long aching:
The sea of sleep hath borne to them
  What would not come with waking,
And the dreams shall most be true
  In their blissful breaking.

The stars are gone, the rose-bloom comes—
  No blush of maid is sweeter;
The red sun, half way out of bed,
  Shall be the first to greet her.
None tell the news, yet sleepers wake,
  And rise, and run to meet her.

Their lost they have, they hold; from pain
  A keener bliss they borrow.
How natural is joy, my heart!
  How easy after sorrow!
For once, the best is come that hope
  Promised them "to-morrow."

MAN-KILLERS AND MAN-EATERS.

From Temple Bar for August.

It is generally said and believed that lions are nocturnal in their habits; that they only seek their prey during the hours of darkness, retiring at the approach of day to their own private haunts for repose, as regularly as ghosts are said to return to their graves when the crow of chanticleer is heard. This is quite a mistake. Lions, like men, are governed by circumstances. If, during the seasons when they have only to provide for their own sustenance, they can do as they please, they eat only once during the twenty-four hours, and if it so chance that they can surprise or run down an animal in the night, or in the early morning, they eat a sufficiency, and then, of course, seek repose; but it is not always, nor very frequently, that they are so fortunate as to run down an animal which yields a meal that suffices for a day, till long after sunrise. They do it as soon as they can, for their own sakes, and at whatever time it is done they feast, and when gorged, seek some place wherein they may repose; but at the end of a chase they may be, and often are, miles away from the spot they started from, and in such a case, they seek the snuggest retreat they can find; in fact, a "single lion" is very different from a "family lion," and seldom has a fixed place of abode; he loves to vagabondise a little—and to that propensity may be attributed the fact that so many become "man-killers." If the young people stayed more at home, they would not receive injury from men, and so become vengeful. When the lion is gorged, they sleep off the effects of repletion, unless they have played the gourmand to such an extent that sleep is banished. Too much food is as great an enemy to slumber as too little, and lions are as subject to unpleasant dreams and, apparently, to "nightmare," as dogs or men. A dyspeptic lion is not a pleasant creature to meet; he is quite as disagreeable to himself as to anybody else; an unhappy subject altogether. He cannot please or content himself, and there is no possibility of pleasing him. He walks about yawning, stretching, not knowing what to do with himself, growling at his own shadow, and at every living thing he meets—restless, uneasy—now lying down, then getting up, but finding no comfort in any position. His eyes are heavy, lacking expression, their fire dimmed; his mouth dry, yet unwilling to take the trouble of seeking water; his paws tremble, and the king of beasts looks just what one might fancy GEORGE IV. would appear after a nocturnal carouse. In truth, although he is "king of beasts," there is little majesty about him. I have often watched, and been amused at their ludicrous distresses. At such times there is no danger in approaching him, provided you go not within reach of his paw. He is too unwell to take interest in your movements; indifferent to everything, he seems careless whether you kill him or not. He is too prostrated to hunt you or to drive you away; but if you get within his reach, he may spitefully strike and break a limb. Avoiding that risk, you may walk as close as you please to the royal glutton, without fear.

My late beloved friend and comrade, Capt. HASTINGS, was often my companion in my wild sports and adventures in South Africa, for he loved the chase as ardently as I did, though, strange to say, he never could shoot. In saying this, I only say feebly what he often declared emphatically, his ordinary expression being: "I'm the worst shot that ever held a gun, and the more I shoot the worse I become!" Enthusiastic and brave—none more so—and anxious as he was to shoot some wild animal, that he might send its skin to his mother, whom he loved so fondly, he never could hit one. The last time he was out with me we came upon a lion and lioness, in a splendid forest glade, with a beautiful park-like aspect, on one of the brightest days ever seen in Africa. Beneath the fierce sun they disported as playfully as two kittens. The fierce rays were scorching, but they welcomed them, if we did not; no sun could be too hot for them; and although the glare was so dazzling that it might have tested the eyes of an eagle to the utmost, they shrank not as they fell upon their faces, but seemed to court them by all the means in their power, in the intervals between their playful and fond dalliance. Of all the creatures of the leonine family that I have ever seen, these were the two most beautiful. They were both young—just at maturity—without a scratch or a stain upon their bright fawn-colored jackets, which shone in the sunlight like the finest Genoa velvet pile. There was quite an air of newness in their garb, for it was at the season when lions and all the superior beasts had just completed their "change of coats." Their condition is at that time always at the best, and these were superb. Every line of their sleek bodies was grace itself, as was every movement; they were the handsomest pair, I think, that the depths of Africa ever produced; and if they could have been persuaded to pose for LANDSEER, they would have made his fortune, if it had not already been insured. I never had a true idea of the majesty of the lion till I beheld that royal couple. I felt the most extreme regret at being obliged to kill them; but there was no alternative. I must have ended them, or been ended myself, and my friend CHARLIE would have shared the same fate, for they were both confirmed "man-killers."

I am sure that human flesh is distasteful to the lion. Let any one observe even a "man-killer" after he has attacked a man, his first act is to run to water, and he is long washing the blood from his mouth. One case is in point: When the Kaffir chief MODWEBA was killed by a lion at his camp-fire, all said the lion fled to the hills. I knew better. I followed him to a river, in a contrary direction, and killed him there. I knew the lion detests the flesh of human adults, and if obliged to eat it is made ill by it. Every "man-eater" is mangy. I have seen confirmed "man-eaters" leave a man untouched when he was so paralysed by terror that he could neither run nor defend himself, to take the tainted flesh of a wild cow or bull, slain a day or more, and half consumed by eagles and vultures. The popular notion that lions only eat what they kill is quite a fallacy. The lion eats whatever comes in his way when hard pressed by hunger, and is not particular about its being what we call "high." "Man-eaters" are readily distinguished from other animals, being lean and worn out, very mangy in their coats, arge patches upon them being quite without hair, and the whole covered with an immense quantity of coarse dandriff, which gives them the appearance of being gray, and they are often thought to be so by the natives who see them.

Sufficient has now been said to explain what "man-killers" are, and why they are killed. My companion, poor HASTINGS—one of those who once known can never be forgotten—had started with me snake-hunting. One morning, as lovely as any that had ever dawned over Eden, we breakfasted upon roasted steaks of springbok-venison, of his killing! and the first he had killed in Africa! Very proud was he of his feat. He would be a cook on the memorable occasion, and he took extraordinary pains in serving up what he had brought down. We had lingered long over the pleasant meal, longer over the preparation of it. CHARLIE was eloquent and minute in his details of his "capital shot," congratulating himself that he had *for the first time in his life* fairly brought down what he aimed at. I had given him a steel bolt from my own stock, which had passed through the heart of the young doe; as she bounded, terror-stricken, onwards, she fell stone-dead.

When we had breakfasted, it would be about what 10 o'clock is in England, an awfully late hour to begin a day's march, but it was CHARLIE's shooting and cooking did it, and who could regret the time lost? Knapsacks made up, baggage put on the sumpter-horse, CHARLIE and I, and CHARLIE's servant, who had yawned for his breakfast long before he tasted it, and prayed his master might never cook again, I have no doubt, and in terms not too devout, mounted and rode on "jolly as sand-boys," to use a classic similie.

We might have ridden three miles nearly, when we crossed the protecting arm of a lovely savannah, gradually becoming narrower till it reached two high bluffs, between which we had to pass. Knowing the importance of reconnoitering, and being aware that neither CHARLIE nor his man were of any use at that, or, indeed, any of the essential duties of a hunter or pioneer in a strange wild country, such as we traversed, I said in a low voice, "Hold hard here, old fellow! keep your man back while I ride on and ascertain what is on the other side of these embankments. There may be awkward customers in some shape or other, Kaffirs among them. Do not advance till I hold up my hand, and be silent in the meantime."

"All right," quoth CHARLIE, and I rode on. I made a clear survey before and all about me, with my field-glass and without. I saw simply nothing, and by the quiet flight of some birds of gay feather I was sure there was nothing that could bring danger. I held up my hand; CHARLIE and his man came up.

"The field is clear," I said, "for the whole distance up to the trees yonder; what there may be there I cannot tell, and we must take our chance, for there is nothing to cover us between this and them. All we can do is to keep a good look out and ride as far from wood as we can, lest it may afford cover for anything hostile. Our way is indicated by the two arms of the forest ahead of us—so this compass says; the space between them is open, but not wide enough for safety, if Kaffirs be concealed there. Look to your caps; have all ready to your hand, if wanted, and tell your fellow to have his eyes open; if he detect any movement of anything, no matter what, let him whistle—once for the right, twice for the left, and three times for right ahead. Behind us, we know there is nothing. Make him understand you, and that done, as our powder is dry, we may trust to Providence. Ride about thirty yards behind me, and before your man."

On we went about two miles, the trees becoming more clearly distinct; their trunks and branches could be defined. About ten minutes afterward I pulled up; CHARLIE was at my side in an instant. "What is up?" quoth he.

"Can't say, exactly, look ahead! look steadfastly; tell me, do you see anything move?"

"Not a leaf," said CHARLIE.

"Do not look for leaves, look on the ground, in the clearance, a little to the right of the centre, where the ground rises and undulates."

"I only see the inequalities of the ground—nothing moves upon it."

"Look on; either you or I must be very much out." CHARLIE looked a full minute, and then said: "I cannot see the ghost of anything save the ground itself; do you fancy you see any motion?"

"I do not fancy—I am certain. There is a lion's head, gently moving, as if licking something; but what it is his head conceals, and all but his head and mane the rising earth hides."

"Well, upon my soul, I think you must be wrong," replied CHARLIE, turning toward me to say so.

"Look again, I said;" take your glass, the bright glare of the sun dazzles your sight."

"Or makes you see double—which?" said CHARLIE, laughing very confidently.

"Take a steady look through your glass, and tell me that."

CHARLIE did as he was bidden; in a moment the glass dropped as far as the sling would let it fall, and he exclaimed, "By Jove! I beg your pardon, old fellow, I do, indeed. There is a lion, sure enough; he is as big as a bull. I never saw such a beast in my life. He is standing up now. By Jove! what a monster! What eyes you have! How shall we ever pass him? he is right in our way."

"That is not the worst of it, CHARLIE."

"What else, for God's sake? that is bad enough."

"His wife is with him."

"The—devil—she—is!" quoth CHARLIE, every word slow, distinct and despairingly; then we are in for it, unless we go back; that is our only chance."

"There is no chance in that, CHARLIE."

"How so?"

"I shan't go back."

"Oh! very well; if you won't, I won't—see them both —— first."

"It is settled, then," said I, getting down to *terra firma;* "tell your fellow to take hold of the bridles of our horses, unless you prefer being on horseback. I must go on; I wish to learn if they are 'man-killers.' I will not tempt them with the odors of horse-flesh; at present the wind is from them to us; they cannot scent, and have not seen us. If I make a slight detour I can get cover till I reach the tree at the end of the arm of the forest nearest to which they are; there I can see all I wish to know."

"You needn't take the trouble," said CHARLIE. "'Man-killers!' You may take your oath they are, and 'man-eaters' too. Who ever heard of a lion that was not?"

"I never heard of one that was not, but I have seen many; these may be some of them. They are sure to be, unless they have been hunted and hurt by man, or unless they know any of their brethren that man has harmed."

"Is that so?" asked CHARLIE, amazed; "I thought all lions were born 'man-eaters.'"

"That is a popular fallacy, CHARLIE; but this is no time for discussing it. Get your fellow and the horses out of sight—take care of yourself. Have all the fire-arms ready—out with your tamahauc and your hunting-knife, lest I break mine. If these be 'man-killers,' they had better say their prayers, for they will kill no more, I hope."

I went to my selected position for reconnoitering, and the first glance at the animals, after I had indicated my presence to them, assured me they were "man-killers," both of them, and very keen after the sport. It was plain they had been recently hunted, or that at some recent date some of their kindred had been subjected to the violence of the great destroyer of all that has life, and is within his reach—man. For what purpose the had "taken the path"—as East Indians say, meaning that they pursue the path of man, as he may travel from one spot to another, however rarely—I could not say. I did not suppose it was for the sake of meeting with man, appearances were against that conclusion, but there they were, and there were we. To go on our path was essential; to make a detour through dense forests was out of the question; better have a fight than work sixty or seventy miles through brushwood so thick that we must ax a path through every yard of it, even for ourselves, and with horses the labor would be superhuman. I had made up my mind before I had started what to do in a case of this sort. I had not changed my mind now; but there was CHARLIE! He was no lion-hunter, had never faced one in his life, and though as brave a man as ever drew a sword, was no shot, and if he preferred going back I could only admit the wisdom of his doing so, for the sake of his dear mother, whose only hope and joy I knew he was; I hoped he would.

I knew CHARLIE so well, that I was sure it was as useless for me to whistle to the Table Mountain, to call it to me where I stood, in the hope it would come, as to think he would go from me after his "plain speaking." Meantime, the monarch of the forest was exchanging looks with his "ladye love;" she with him. It was plain enough neither was loth to a "turn-up," as pugilists say. They did not speak any tongue known to us, but their natural language, that of signs, said as clearly as words could say: "You came here unasked, but if ever you get away, tell all you meet that lions are toothless fools." And her majesty gave a roar which said, "Here's at you!" All this was to me; they had not seen CHARLIE, or the servant and horses. I did not wish their knowledge to be increased. If they only saw me, only one of them would move to the attack. Lions never do as men sometimes do—fall upon an individual, two, or three, or more together, and I could manage them best singly. The queen of the forest, and of the heart of the royal brute beside her, thought, with him, it was quite proper I should be extinguished; she encouraged him in his amiable intentions, rubbing her head against him, and looking with fond persuasiveness. I fancy she held me lightly. Her cool indifference enraged CHARLIE, who was peeping over my shoulder, and he said: —— "her impudence! she thinks no more of you than a terrier does of a rat. I should like to put a bullet into her!" And so saying, he rashly stepped forth, and stood alongside of me, so that both the creatures could see him.

I was vexed and grieved at this, for I thought of his mother again; but there was no help for it—the thing was done. However, it seemed to make little difference—none perceptible. The royal lady gave a yawn of perfect indifference.

A moment after CHARLIE resumed: "He is a big, ugly humbug, and I'll drill a hole in his jacket, 'if I lose the number of my mess,' as our fellows say." This aroused me to speech again. "Not an' thou lovest me, CHARLIE. He has as fine a jacket as ever I saw on the back of a lion. I would not have it spoiled for any consideration. I promised such a garment as that to the General, and if I can secure it, he shall have it, but it must be done *secundum artem.* There must be no drilling of holes, no bloodstains. If with it I can get the rich satin dress which her majesty wears, they will be a joint offering worthy of acceptance. See with what queenly grace the royal lady wears her robe; it would be a sin to damage it; termagant as she is, she is a splendid creature. I am grieved that I cannot spare them both. Had they not been 'man-killers' it would have been a pleasure to tame them."

"Pleasure in which I would not participate," quoth CHARLIE, drily. "But you are right about the skins—they ought not to be injured. What shall I do? I long to be at them—they set us quite at defiance. Let me do something. Shall I punch a hole in his big head?"

"If you can—yes, by all means; but beware of missing. Aim between his eyes—they are large enough just now to guide you. But be sure to hit the right spot—'Mak Siccar.'" We are so close to them that the moment you fire, if he be not hit hard, he will charge upon us like a brigade of heavy drags"—meaning heavy dragoons.

"I cannot miss," said CHARLIE, confidently; "his head is as big as a small haystack, and his eyes are like the reflectors of a lighthouse. I could fire all day between them, and never miss once. No fear of that."

"I am aware there is no fear, but there may be danger, and an inch one way or another will bring it. Aim coolly—pull the instant you sight; leave the rest to Providence."

"Here's at him, then," said CHARLIE. "But what are you going at?"

"I shall reserve my fire till I see what you do; then whichever makes at you I shall go at."

"I am glad of that. You are so cool; if you cover me I am safe."

"Don't talk—act. Make ready; the moment you have fired get behind me. Now he is about to screw himself up for a spring. Fire!"

The black-headed fellow was all but ready for the charge, sure enough. CHARLIE was upon one knee taking a sight. I feared it was a shot wasted—he was so long about it. He pulled at last. I looked under the smoke. He had just shot the tip of the king's ear off. He sprang up and got behind me; he knew not what he had done, and inquired anxiously.

"By Jupiter! you have 'woke snakes,' as Yankees say—to no purpose. You have cut a bit off his ear—that will make him mad with rage, of course. Look out for squalls; they will soon be here. Get away from me; go down the trees, and keep on loading till I tell you to stop. But—now, CHARLIE, once for all, think of your mother. While you may, mount and ride hard. The odds are fearfully against me—the wife is coming. You may not have another chance. Away with you! Do not leave your mother childless."

"My mother would sooner be childless than own a coward for her son. I have brought this upon you. I will not save my own life at the cost of yours. Do your best; if you fail I will then try my best. I have done my worst already. But if I fly from you—well, I won't swear at a time like this, only I won't go, mind that."

"Then load away—two charges of powder, one bolt. Get behind the nearest tree, lie down and load. Heaven help me to hold straight! Here comes the wife. Are you covered? Very well, keep so. She's a sonsie bodie, and a credit to the gude man's taste, but she or I must die in one minute for a' that. She halts to console her lover, or to rouse him to action. Again, CHARLIE, I say get away if you can the moment you have loaded your roer. She will bring him with her, perhaps, and then my number is lost. The odds against me are very long. Do go, there is a good fellow."

"I will be wolfed by the pair first. My bad shooting and my accursed presumption in shooting at all at such a time have brought this upon you. If you fall, I will blaze away as long as I can, and then follow you."

His tone told me his mind was made up. CHARLIE knew how to say "No" sometimes, and when he did he meant it. So I waited for the royal lady to open the ball—not long, for come she did, in as evil a temper as a lady could well be in. Her lord and master seemed posed—he knew not what tickled his ear so; his ideas were slightly confused. He rubbed his dilapidated ear with one of his paws; he saw his own blood upon it. That was enough. He gave a roar that shook the air all around and above. That roar was "Vengeance."

The lioness left her lord, stepped forward about two yards, her eyes glaring upon me, with noisy demonstrations of rage and hate—very different to the male beast, which springs silently, seeming to husband all his breath for the coming struggle. She stopped, crouching low upon the ground, and planting her feet firmly to get a firm footing, from whence the spring upon me was to have been made; I watched for my opportunity. Her footing gained, she began to wriggle herself as a cat does before she springs upon a helpless mouse. I knew she was coming, and felt very mouse-like as I stood before her, not more than eight yards between her forepaws and my feet. A sudden flash of additional fury gleamed from her large eyes, her head was slightly raised. That was my time—now or never. In an instant I sighted and pulled; *there was no spring!* No movement told what had been done. CHARLIE, looking anxiously, quivering with his intense anxiety, thought I had missed, and that she was still about to make the fatal bound upon me. I heard him say mournfully, "My God! he has missed. No wonder, to stand as he does would shake the nerves of any one. God help him, and still my trembling hands, that I may fire well!"

"Don't waste powder, CHARLIE. She will never want ano her shot."

"Great God! is that possible?" cried poor HASTINGS, and fell down as if shot himself. In the revulsion of feeling he had fainted.

I could not turn toward him, for the lion was advancing. With my eyes fixed upon the infuriate brute I called to the servant, "Throw water upon your master's face," and stood like a tree, awaiting my next turn. As I was biding my time, grimly as grim Death himself, I noted that the lioness remained motionless, rigid—like a stone sculpture—she had not varied her position one hair's breadth. I could just see one slight thrill—a shiver—nothing more. The fearful-looking eyes were fixed upon me, seeming to be starting from their sockets. I knew she could not yet be dead—"only spacheless," as my Irish servant would have said if he had been there; but I could not watch her—another claimed my attention. All this takes long to tell, but it was briefly enacted. On came the lover burning for revenge, bent upon having it to satiety. We were one to one now; I cared not for him nor for all he could do; it must be a poor, useless creature of a man who is not equal to a lion single-handed. To think with him was to act, and his thoughts seemed to be parallel with my own, only reversed. He clearly thought it must be a poor lion that could not settle a man; that did not trouble him, but he could not understand his lady's quietude, it was new to him.

He looked at me; that look plainly said, "You have done this—had you a million all would not be worth her dear one, but I would have them all." So I read it. The roar he gave was terrific; it helped to bring poor CHARLIE's wandering senses back, and with them all his apprehensions on my account. Poor fellow, he trembled from head to foot violently, more for me than himself. I could not turn my head but I heard him shaking. To reassure him I used a silly boast. "I shall double that fellow up, and put him in my pocket in two minutes; take out your watch and mark time." Hearing me speak in that careless style seemed to give him hope; but the lion moved. He made one bounding step toward me, then he was checked by a low groan from the stricken one, and stood as it transfixed to the earth, uttering cries which seemed those of tender encouragement. Lions are always good husbands, as lovers they are devoted, as fathers careful and tender. The smitten lady was silent, and he came on again, again to be checked by another deep moan—more deep in anguish than in sound. All eager for vengeance as he was, he could not suffer a moan from her to pass unheeded. Once more he turned his head to look his last upon the object of his love, though he knew not that it was to be his last. The last fond look the lion gave cost him his life, saved mine, and probably that of CHARLIE; the servant would have fled.

The animal offered a full broadside as he gazed downward upon the royal lady, she moving uneasily upon her side. I aimed behind the ear, as well as the dense mass of black mane permitted; taking a line from the angle of the orbit of the eye, I knew I must cover dangerous ground. My eyes fixed upon the spot selected I leveled, and thus sighted the instant the roer touched my shoulder. I pulled—he leaped all four feet off the earth at once: one shrill roar, a dull thud as he fell, told the monarch was powerless—his head fell upon the chest of the one he had so well loved.

I sighed forth my sensation of relief as I lowered my trusty roer to the earth.

"I am literally burning with thirst," said HASTINGS, "but I must go and give that brazen-faced creature a stunner, for her impudence. I don't think she is dead, but 'as near as a touch-er,' as our fellows say. Upon my soul, I can scarcely realize that I am safe from harm! A minute ago, I would not have given a cigar for my life, nor the end of a smoked one for yours. How ever you kept your hands steady I shall never be able to guess. Could anything ever make you shake, GLENLYON?"

"One thing makes me shiver and shake worse than the veriest coward that ever showed the 'white feather.'"

"What is that?"

"Hearing a man talk nonsense."

"Humph," said CHARLIE, "a delicate hint, that. Well, I will go and give that impudent hussy that held us so cheap, a thump. I must do something."

"Take advice, CHARLIE, leave her alone at present, at least. I know these sly creatures better than you do, she may not be done for yet; do not be too sure. All feline animals simulate death, till they can see a chance of getting away or of doing mischief; even in their last gasp they will inflict injury, if they have a chance. She cannot live, but may not be quite dead. Wait till I have tried her, I know better how to do it than you."

"Oh! I'll take care, of course; but I do so long to give her a whack, and she is dead enough. You have taken all the mischief out of her, though there was plenty of it, by Jove! how she made me quake. I am sure she is dead, *all but,* but I'll give her the *coup de grace.* You'll see how I'll do it. I'll give her what your fellow Tim calls a 'polthogue' under her ear."

And CHARLIE laughed the cordial laugh of an Englishman, which has no equal in the world, adding: "I must have a finger in your pie."

He went to the animal and looked at her. Again I begged him to be cautious. "She is as dead as a boiled lobster chopped up into salad," he said, laughing. He knelt upon one knee, took up one of her large paws, lifted it and let it fall; lifted it again, and saying: "Here is a delicate hand for a white kid!" he let it fall, which it did as heavily as before. Then he pushed the head of the dead king off her body."

"Do not be rash, CHARLIE!" said I.

"I am not," he said. "You are too careful of me, old fellow; a mouse may play with a dead cat." He raised the paw again, laughing merrily, and said: "It will never do any more harm." The next sound he uttered might have been heard a mile away. He had let the paw go to see it fall again, as before. The huge beast, in her death-throe, threw it forward, striking him on the thigh, as he knelt upon the other leg, breaking it like a dried stick, and stripping the flesh from the bone, which it left bare. The entire calf of the leg was torn from the limb in a mass.

I did all I could for my mutilated friend, but, in truth, it was his death-wound! From its severe effects his constitution never rallied; and, although he lingered with us for nearly eighteen months, to that cause alone can his death be attributed. To the last hour, he deeply regretted his rashness in slighting my advice, not to handle the treacherous beast. I had seen fractured limbs set, and in the best way I could I manufactured splints, and extending the limb with the help of the servant, I effected the reduction, and placing the lacerated muscles in their natural position, the whole assumed the appearance of a thigh and leg, and I hoped for a favorable termination; but the constitutional shock he had received was too severe. The depression of his nervous system could never be removed by the best efforts of all our medical staff, and we lost the truest heart that ever beat in the breast of man, and the service one of its best ornaments, in the true, leal, and gallant Hastings.

THE CROQUET SEASON.

From the London Saturday Review.

The croquet season is supposed to be setting in this year with unusually fine and encouraging prospects. Croquet has acquired an established position, like cricket, or waltzing, or grouse-shooting, and diversions multiply their own popularity as rapidly as capital multiplies itself. Besides, croquet has really solid and inexpugnable claims to popularity. It is more than a diversion. It is a business. The author of the *New Handbook* is carried by the natural zeal of the specialist even still further. Croquet, he sententiously declares, "has been elevated from a pastime to the dignity of a science." Perhaps this is a shade in excess of the fact, unless the author proposes to add to inductive and deductive a new class of seductive science, in which clearly his own pursuit will be entitled to a highly distinguished rank. Anything which furthers the development of man as a social animal merits the approval of the wise, and anything which brings young men and young women together must obviously develop their sociality. At croquet the stoic may smile and the epicurean exult, while even the cynic can say nothing worse than that it is much less a matter of social development than a matter of trim ankles and balmoral boots. The author of the *Handbook* unfairly gives a handle to the cynic, for he admits, with profound serenity, that "one of the most prominent reasons of the pleasure that men take in the game is the sight with which they are indulged of a neatly-turned pair of ankles and pretty boots." M. DUMAS, we may notice, has written of the glories of a rainy day in Paris in the same spirit, and finds the same gracious source of enjoyment in muddy streets which we are thus supposed to find in croquet. It is true that one pair of goloshes is enough to spoil all one's pleasure. Goloshes are the bane of cookery, just as melted butter is the bane of croquet. The lady with such signal insensibility to the fitness of things as to be capable of wearing goloshes on a croquet-lawn little knows what damage she is inflicting, not only on her own popularity, but upon the chances of success of all her sisters in the field. For goloshes seem to diffuse an atmosphere of vulgarity and ugliness, which tarnishes all the boots and ankles in the neighborhood. They are an illustration of the temperament which is proverbially described as penny-wise and pound-foolish. The wearer may escape a catarrh, but she loses her lovers. She must have a very mean soul if she suffers a mere utilitarian care for her health to obliterate more ethereal and æsthetic considerations. It is absolutely impossible to take any pleasure in flirting with a woman whose feet beneath her petticoat, like two big black boats, steal in and out. A pretty face counts for less than nothing to the man on whose eye the ghastliness of goloshes has once thrust itself from beneath. The *mulier formosa superne* who finishes in goloshes is as grievous and disgusting an anomaly as a mermaid, and not nearly so romantic. This undoubted repugnance which every sensible votary of croquet entertains for a division of ill-covered feet may seem to show that the cynic's view of the *raison d'etre* of this diversion is more correct than most ladies, at all events, would choose to admit. But, in truth, such a theory is flippant and inadequate. It confounds a single condition of the game with its ultimate design. Croquet is highly decorous flirtation in a pleasant disguise. It is a less perilous form than waltzing, because waltzing is an affair of two, and affairs of two may be transformed from the harmless into the dangerous in the twinkling of an eye. Croquet, on the contrary, has the advantage of being an affair of at least three. Two may play, it is true, but obviously to play croquet *tête-a-tête* would be tantamount to an advertisement of an approaching alliance in the *Owl* or the *Morning Post.* No mother with a proper sense of her duty could tolerate such intimacy in a needy man, and no man who was not needy would allow himself to fall into such an indiscretion. In an ordinary way a croquet party consists of eight, and no swain or maiden can run into too grave flirtations in the sight and within earshot of six other persons.

A man with profound experience in ball-room flirtations may find all his experience useless and all his skill baffled in the more wholesome atmosphere of the croquet-ground. The open air always checks excessive emotion, and the affectation of emotion which passes muster by the light of wax candles is insufferable and absurd under the light of the sun. Life has a very different aspect at 2 in the morning from that which it presents at 4 in the afternoon. Then, again, at croquet champagne does not flow, and there is no music; and a man who would plunge headforemost into any matrimonial or other gulf under the influence of sweet sounds finds himself the soberest of beings when the click of the balls and the disputing voices of the players are the only music to be heard. Sobriety is the prime characteristic of croquet. The flirtation which it permits or inculcates to its votaries is thoroughly seemly and harmless. It is flirtation in which the curate may indulge without compromising the dignity of his austere profession, and at which even a rector may smile without forfeiting the lofty majesty of his position. A ball-room flirtation may end in anything up to an elopement. The flirtation of the croquet-ground is of the more modest kind, which cheers, but never inebriates.

We may be sure that the mere business of occasionally driving a wooden ball through a hoop would not suffice to detain men and women hour after hour and day after day all through the Summer, if there were not something else to do as well. Driving the ball through the hoop may have been elevated to the dignity of a science, but even science of so simple a kind would become unendurably monotonous without attractions of a less scientific kind. The writer, with immense gravity, assures us that "most men would undoubtedly prefer playing entirely with people of their own sex, rather than have the interest of the game spoiled by a lady who knows little or nothing about the rules." Was there ever a proposition in this world which stood in such need of qualifications and modifications, or which, without these, was so thoroughly incredible? If the lady were very plain, or very disagreeable, or both, or wore goloshes, we can believe that men would rather play among themselves only than with her; but in no other contingency. We forgive much to the enthusiasm of a specialist and the writer of a handbook. But croquet does not extinguish, nor does it even revolutionise human nature. A man might possibly prefer to investigate the science of chemistry or mechanics without the interference of an incompetent lady. But the science of croquet is scarcely capable of begetting this absorbing zeal. The most powerful imagination and the most inflammable and elastic capacity of enthusiasm would fail to find the pleasure of driving a ball through a hoop at all comparable to the pleasure of teaching a goddess to do the same, or of scolding her if she proved herself incapable of learning. There is another effect referred to by the writer, consequent upon the elevation of croquet to the rank of a science, and one in which we believe much more willingly than in the alleged preference of a good game without ladies to a bad game with them. Since croquet has become a science, "it is now more often the cause of bickerings and quarrels than the commencement of love." This is quite natural, and what one might have expected. Intent on making croquet something very subtle and crafty and profound and difficult, the compilers of manuals overlaid the primitive simplicity of the game with masses of rules, so that now a croquet manual may be got of which it is as hard to acquire a knowledge as if it contained the lost books of Euclid, or the body of English case-law. Just as uncertainty and complication in the laws of the land lead to litigation, so do uncertainty, intricacy and confusion in the laws of croquet lead to bickerings and quarrels among people whose little hands were never made to tear each other's eyes. It is the greatest of merits in a game of any sort that it opens no door to doubtings and uncertainties.

THE LOMBARDY POPLAR.

The plume-like poplar rises tall
Upon the faint-horizoned plain,
Where common, farm, and towered hall,
  And purpled mass of woods, and chain
Of blue and silver waters call
  The white cloud from the neighboring main.

  The branches light an amber shower,
  A veil of leaflets, round them throw;
And in the soft and airy hour,
  It waveth softly to and fro;
With not a tree or hawthorn bower
  For miles of daisied turf below.

  The morn its single shadow flings
  Where pass the dog and shepherd boy;
And when the all-golden Evening brings
  Calm in the sky and silent joy,
Alone the warbler in it sings
  The song of rest from all employ.

THE TEACHINGS OF CONFUCIUS.—CONFUCIUS was born in the year 551 before Christ. "When I was young," he said, "my condition was low, and therefore I acquired my ability in many things; but they were mean matters." He was of noble family, however, and of ancestry which some of his biographers trace back to B. C. 2637. When he was 19 he married, and soon after that he received public employment in his native town as keeper of the stores of grain. Next year he was promoted to the charge of the public fields and lands. At 22 he became a public teacher, instructing the poor as willingly as the rich, but admitting none to his schools who were not willing to learn, and, in some degree, clever. His fame soon spread, and his students grew in numbers every year, till they amounted to as many as three thousand. Sometimes he did nothing but teach. Sometimes, when duty seemed to call him, he entered the public service in various ways. When he was 50, he was made magistrate of an important town, and he set such an example of good government, it is reported, that all the neighboring magistrates were constrained to follow in his lead. For all that, he appears to have found few hearty disciples among the rich and powerful. When in 478, at the age of 73, he ended a singularly uneventful life, he complained that of all the princes of the earth there were none who would adopt his principles and obey his teachings. "The mountain falling came to nought, and the rock was removed out of his place," says one of his disciples. "So death prevailed against him, and he passed; his countenance was changed, and he was sent away." His teachings were not forgotten, but for some five hundred years they were remembered only in country places and among humble seekers after virtue. It was not till in or near the lifetime of Christ that he was recognized as the great teacher of wisdom throughout the empire, and from that time the due reverence which had been hitherto denied to him was gradually changed into unreasonable worship. "The sage and the man of perfect virtue," he had said: "How dare I rank myself with them? It may simply be said of me, that I strive to become such without satiety, and teach others without weariness." "In letters I am perhaps equal to other men, but the character of the superior man, carrying out in his conduct what he professes, is what I have not yet attained to." "I am a transmitter and not a maker." That was his estimate of himself, just as a far higher teacher said: "Call not thou me good; there is none good but one, that is God."—*Examiner.*

SEASIDE FLIRTATION.—Beauty when viewed by the sea-shore always seems more beautiful than elsewhere. Whether it be owing to the purity of the atmosphere, which imparts a charm of freshness and elasticity both to the object and the vision; to the ideas of space and grandeur which a contemplation of the ocean always engenders, and which, perhaps, expand the appreciative faculties; or to that mental repose which comes with a respite from life's cares, and causes all things to be seen through a rosier medium—whether such keenness of appreciation springs from one or all of these incentives, there are few who have not experienced its reality, and who have not in their minds a treasury of illustration. By the sea-shore each pleasant object, animate or inanimate, assumes a new and strange attraction. Not the natural scenery alone—though for that matter there never yet was an "ugly" coast save to the eye of a wary mariner—but churches, houses, bridges, the very horses that dray your carriage—if they could have the least pretension, under ordinary circumstances, to good looks—are invested by the briny sea air with an enhanced measure, a novel halo, of comeliness. If this assertion be questioned, we appeal to a test which, for the majority of mankind, will be more conclusive; if a beautiful woman is not admitted to be more lovely by the sea-shore than elsewhere, our theory is baseless, and may be counted as flimsy and fantastical as a poet's dream. We do not, however, in the least apprehend an adverse judgment; were such an one publicly proposed, we have not the least fear but that ten thousand eager voices, which have lately been modulated to the tender accents of flirtation on many a moonlit beach from Nahant to Hatteras, would come to the rescue, and, like that posterity invoked by BYRON, would "thunder Nay!" And well they might; for the foam of the sea, mother of Venus Aphrodite, ought by every rule, in its sound and contact, to beget the delicious fascinations of love; and how is this practically to be effected save by augmenting the charms of the creatures who inspire it?

We own to feeling the spell of fluttering skirts, and pretty ankles, and flying tresses, and flashing eyes, more profoundly by the sea—among the sand and shells and pebbles and briny weeds cast up by its everlasting labor—than by mountain or valley, in the woods or on the plains. To own such a feeling is truly easier than to explain it; but perhaps, apart from the fanciful reasons already hinted at, there may be some occult sympathy between the eternal energy, the restless movement, the imperishable vitality of the ocean and the inexplicable provision which preserves our race from extinction. Be this as it may, our charity for sea-side flirtation is large. We are persuaded that a potential, if unseen, agency impels young men and maidens to such frivolous exercises in places where the salty waves come tumbling in from the main which affects them in a less degree elsewhere. Loveliness which may be manfully defied at Saratoga, becomes perfectly irresistible at Long Branch. It is not for us to censure, but rather to gracefully bend to the edicts of nature. As conservers of public morals, the best we can do is to warn those who would keep whole hearts, to pass their holidays in the interior; to caution them as they value their peace to keep their feet from "the sweet sea, mother of loves and hours;" for she has been from the first a seducer of men, as bold sailors bear witness who know her best and are her greatest slaves. Our experience may be exceptional and our observation may be at fault, but if "old ocean" ever is "a gray and melancholy waste," it must be, in our judgment, when no petticoat can by any possibility get near it.—*Round Table.*

THE PICKPOCKETS' ART.—If we are to believe a writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes,* the art of picking pockets has been carried by the thieves of Paris to a perfection which must excite the envy of the rascality of London. It should be observed, by the way, that the English word "pickpocket" is now naturalised in the French language; perhaps because this particular form of plundering was until lately a comparatively rare crime in Paris, or more probably because it was comprehended in the class of thieving in general. At any rate, we should imagine that picking pockets must now be set down as an art requiring the most laborious practice for the achievement of its highest flights, if the skill with which it is accomplished in the Parisian omnibuses is to be taken as a sample of the perfection already attained. We are told that the thief, of course well dressed, enters the omnibus armed with a very small morsel of lead attached to a very fine thread of black silk. The extremity of this thread he holds between his forefinger and thumb, and as soon as his nearest neighbor takes out his or her port-monnaie for the purpose of paying the fare—which is paid in Paris on entering the omnibus—the thief, his eyes of course apparently fixed in contemplation on same far-off object, dexterously launches the bit of lead into the porte-monnaie just as its owner is closing it. The purse is then returned to the pocket of the unconscious owner, who never sees the thread, by which it is now in the power of the thief. As soon as an opportunity offers, or is provided by the thief himself, who tumbles, apparently clumsily, against his neighbor at the first stoppage of the omnibus, the purse is gently withdrawn from its owner's pocket, and transferred to that of the rogue, who as soon as possible leaves the conveyance, with a polite salutation to his victim and the rest of the travelers. The feat certainly does seem to border on the incredible. Nevertheless, it is vouched for on the most respectable authority, and after all is not more wonderful than the feats of Indian jugglers of common skill.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE GLACIERS OF FRANCE.—An undertaking has been entered upon to supply the towns in the south and centre of France with ice from what may be termed the immense open quarries of that article which nature has placed on the sides of the Savoy Alps. The production in question is as pure as that from the North American lakes, which, as is known, is exported even so far as to India. The principal glaciers alluded to are those of the Mer-de-Glace and of the Bossons. They descend to the level of the Valley of Chamounix, and are the most easily accessible of any in the whole Alpine chain. The ice, transparent as crystal, may be loaded at the foot of the glacier upon vehicles drawn by oxen, and so conveyed to the Geneva railway station—thanks to the road which the department of the Haute-Savoie, aided by Imperial munificence, has carried forward, since 1860, from the baths of Saint-Gervais as far as to Chamounix, and which enables travelers to reach that valley by omnibus instead of the inconvenient mode of being conveyed on the backs of mules. The *Salut Public* of Lyons observes that the promoters of this undertaking are not very strong in geography, since their advertisements have the following words, "Glace du Mont Blanc, Valais (Suisse.")" The famous mountain just named, that journal observes, is situated on French territory.

ORATORY IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—To those who recollect Lord DERBY twelve or thirteen years ago the contrast between this and the speeches one has heard him make then, was most painful and disappointing. At that time, when he did his best, a clear stream of terse, well knit, and varied language used to flow from him apparently without effort; while his delivery was singularly dignified, spirited, and effective. Last night, however, and the same may be said of all his speeches of recent years, his sentences were put together in an awkward and very often a singularly loose manner. His choice of phrases was often exceedingly unhappy; there was a poverty of language indicated by the constant repetition of the same words and expressions; his manner rarely rose above the colloquial; instead of standing as he used to do clear of the table, he bent over it, and so to speak, hugged it; he had repeatedly to hesitate for a word, and often failed to get the right one; and at times his memory seemed to fail him, as was evident from his frequent reference to papers, and by the singular fact that when he came to enumerate the four boroughs which are to have three members, he actually could only remember three, and had the fourth (Birmingham) suggested to him by a Peer on the Opposition side of the House. The effect of the speech was, on the whole, a failure, both in point of manner, which was not striking, and of matter, which, so far as it related to the subject, was singularly poor and commonplace. Of course, however, there were some spirited passages, especially those in which he attacked the late Government, and endeavored, as it were, to anticipate, by an onslaught upon them, the criticism which he must have been quite aware would be unsparingly visited upon himself and his friends. But even in these there was not the clearness and incisiveness of strike. The old weapon was used with the old will, but the edge was evidently blunt, and it did not "punish" as in the days of yore. The noble Earl was, of course, loudly cheered when he sat down after a sharp and effective exposure of Earl GREY's amendment, but, singular to say, without making the slightest attempt at a peroration. Comparative failure as was his speech from an oratorical point of view, that of Earl GREY can only be described by saying that it was an absolute fiasco. He was from the first most indistinctly heard, except by those in his immediate neighborhood, and, as he went on, his voice got more and more weak, and his physical energy seemed to desert him. At last the thing became positively painful. He stopped, appeared to have lost the thread of his argument, and pulled out a lot of papers from his pocket, and pored over them for two or three minutes, seemingly without being able to make anything out of them; then went on again for a short time, in a disjointed sort of way; then another pause, and the same thing that I have described over again. This was repeated two or three times, and at last, evidently unable to go through his task, the noble Earl concluded abruptly and left the House. It was said that he actually fainted in one of the ante-chambers. No doubt he was ill, and I don't so much wonder at it, for the atmosphere of the House was in a terrible condition while he was speaking, probably from the ventilating men having forgotten that the large assemblage then in the House required a more ample supply of air than the silent band who occupy the place on ordinary evenings. Young Lord MORLEY made a rather "nice" little speech, but in too deprecating and "beg-your-pardon" sort of style. He seemed eternally afraid of treading on some one's corns, or hurting some one's feelings; and therefore, although Lord GRANVILLE good-humoredly acted as a sort of bottle-holder to him by constant encouragement in looks and cheers, he did not make much impression. The young Peer who followed, Lord CAMPERDOWN (who made his maiden speech,) is a man much more likely to make his mark than the more "fashionably-bred" Whig "two-year-old." His success was fairly won; and the warm applause which greeted him when he sat down was not mere good-natured encouragement. He is the son of Lord DUNCAN, who was well known as a prominent Radical member in the Lower House, and he has himself had a distinguished University career. The House having by this time refilled after dinner, the Earl of CARNARVON rose and delivered the speech which had been expected from him, and which had been looked forward to as one of the great features of the debate. It quite answered the expectations which had been formed of it, and so far as ability and power of speaking goes it was quite beyond anything that the noble Earl has yet done.—*Manchester Examiner.*

THE OPERATIVES AND OPEN SPACES.—Alas for the London operative! No wonder his cheek soon pales, or that he passes into an early grave. To him "the breezy call of incense breathing morn" is unknown. Opening the window in the morning may change the temperature, it can scarcely purify the air in the room. When the dull day's work is done, he is miles away from the green fields; and he is to be pitied rather than blamed if he should seek recreation and resuscitation in places and in pursuits that sometimes destroy, but frequently impair, physical strength. Some are strong and vigorous enough to battle with the odds against them; but the number of old workingmen in London is not proportionate to the population, while the stunted growth and pinched appearance of poor children is a picture that too often meets the eye. And as we pass through the crowded streets of a metropolis covering one of the healthiest sites in England, we cannot but lament that the largest city in the world should have had its houses huddled together regardless of symmetry and sanitary principles, and that that which foresight and skill might have made noble and healthy has been formed into dens of disease where men's lives are sadly shortened. The open spaces in and around London relieve the darkness of the picture. They are its salt and its preservatives from forms of disease at once mysterious and terrible.—*Parochial Critic.*

M. MICHEL CHEVALIER ON COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—The question of compulsory education was treated recently in the French Senate by M. MICHEL CHEVALIER, one of the highest authorities on the matter France possesses. M. MICHEL CHEVALIER is strongly in favor of education being made compulsory. There were, he said, but two objections to it—the first that it would be an interference with parental authority, the second that it would be expensive. On the first point, after noticing *en passant* that compulsion already exists to a certain extent in France, inasmuch as the law of 1841 on the employment of children in manufactories enacts that up to the age of twelve they will be constrained to attend school—the distinguished Senator contended that as regards parents who do their duty to their children, a compulsory law would be inoperative for the reason that they would provide instructions of their own accord, and that as to those who did not discharge their duty, the State had certainly the right to compel them, for the reason that children without instruction would not grow up into laborious, industrious and moral men, such as society requires. And besides, as the law took care that children should not become the victims of their parent's brutality, there was nothing unreasonable in making it protect them against their indifference in the matter of instruction. In support of his theme, the honorable Senator cited the example of Prussia, one of the foremost countries in Europe. There it was laid down that the citizen had three duties to perform—pay taxes, render military service and educate his children. He also cited the example of the United States. With respect to the expense of compulsory education, M. MICHEL CHEVALIER did not deny that it would be considerable, but not so large as was thought. In any case, the money would be placed out at high interest. "For," said he, "there is no comparison, as regards the production of wealth, between a population which has received instruction and between one deprived of it—between one remaining in what ROYER COLLARD calls the happy ignorance of the brute, and one whose intellectual faculties have been developed by education, however simple and restricted. One produces little, the other produces much; one, when it has produced, may and does make savings, that is capital, out of its earnings; the other has not the same chance of doing so."

MR. DISRAELI.—In 1841, when Sir ROBERT PEEL and Sir JAMES GRAHAM were forming their strong Government, and the then Tory whip recommended Mr. DISRAELI as a very rising young politician for office, both Sir R. PEEL and Sir J. GRAHAM were highly favorable to Mr. DISRAELI's claims. But the man who would not have him at any price was the then Lord STANLEY, now Lord DERBY, who was then coming over with a strong following to the Conservative camp. The story goes, that in later years an old friend asked Mr. DISRAELI, since such and such were the facts, how it was that he had "hated PEEL so?" Whereupon the story relates Mr. DISRAELI's answer: "It is quite a mistake to suppose that I ever hated PEEL. On the contrary, he was the only man under whom I should have liked to have served. But I saw very clearly that he was the only man whom it would 'make' me to attack, and I attacked him." These are the legendary stories which define a political leadership, and illumine the fatal and impassable boundaries of a statesman's popularity. Such a story shows the rooted popular distrust of Mr. DISRAELI. Far be it from us to impugn his greatness. That, in our eyes, is all the greater from his total absence of popularity. When we avow our sense of Mr. DISRAELI's greatness, it is not that we think him a sphinx and miracle of intellect. His cleverness we believe to be overrated. His intellect we hold to be inferior to Mr. GLADSTONE's. His finance was only another word for failure. He is inferior to Mr. GLADSTONE as an orator, even although certainly his superior in epigram. He is immeasurably inferior to Mr. GLADSTONE in popularity, much inferior in popular feeling. His greatness lies in his total and impulsive independence of all external popularity, his total superiority to the sympathy of friend or foe. It is, we admit, a pagan greatness, but in a pagan view there is a grandeur of personality about Mr. DISRAELI before which we incline ourselves. That is not a man at whom, even with a political crime on his head, we could find our hearts to cast a stone. It is something in these days of relaxed sentimentality to look back upon Mr. DISRAELI's parliamentary career, to see him from the beginning sufficient unto himself, pursuing the even tenor of his way, independent of the smiles of favor or the frown of resentment. Since the passing of the Corn Laws, the attitude of the Tories has been one of continued retreat before an advancing and growing enemy. The failure of Mr. DISRAELI in 1859 would have broken a smaller man, and killed a less granite temperament. For eight long years he had sat unmoved upon the Opposition bench, uninfluenced by the hatred of his supporters, heedless of the jealousies of his followers, calm and impervious before the sneers, the contempt, and, worse still, the pity of his adversaries. No welcome breeze of popularity cooled his temples, no idolizing clique wafted incense to the favorite idol, no enthusiastic faction, with ultimate and determined aims, helped to keep him warm, and shield him from the cold depression of growing and seemingly final failure. His enemies in front and rear were formidable, active, keen, of commanding ability. But he sat where he sat by virtue of his own sheer weight, self-contained, and rose when he rose, and his opportunity came, unwearied, unworn, himself at his best, a political Monte Christo, from an apparent political grave. Let those who will deny Mr. DISRAELI's greatness. In our view his greatness rises even to grandeur. But we reverence it as the seal of a greater personality; we look to it for no great patriotic ends.—*British Quarterly Review.*

A RELIC OF ROBERT BURNS.—At a sale of old manuscripts and books in London, recently, the following lot was included:—ROBERT BURNS' ode, "Bruce's Address to his Troops at 'Bannockburn'"—Tune, "Lewie Gordon." The autograph manuscript of this poem is written on two sides of a letter addressed to Captain MILLAR, Dalswinton. The letter commences:—

DEAR SIR—The following ode is on a subject which I know you by no means regard with indifference:—

"O, Liberty—
Thou mak'st the gloomy face of nature gay,
Giv'st beauty to the sun, and pleasure to the day.

It does me so much good to meet with a man whose honest bosom glows with the generous enthusiasm, the heroic daring of liberty, that I could not forbear sending you a composition of my own on the subject, which I really think is in my best manner, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT BURNS.

"A more desirable memorial of this beautiful Scottish poet," says the catalogue, "it would be impossible to possess." This precious relic of the great Scottish poet is framed and glazed, and inclosed in a handsome mahogany case. It went for £12, and was purchased by Mr. ROBERT TRALLON.

DRINKING HABITS OF ENGLISH LADIES.—The most remarkable thing about the spread of a taste for stimulants is its extension to ladies. If one's own observation did not serve to disclose the fact, the *Lancet* assures us that women are falling into habits of drinking, not less fatally than men. But we might very well have found this out without reading a medical newspaper. Any philosopher who chooses to go to a ball, and take his stand near the buffet, or survey the supper table with an observant eye, will see that the old-fashioned beverages which cooled, but not inebriated, are, indeed, supplied, just for form's sake, but that they have entirely lost their ancient popularity. He will see young women dash off as much champagne and claret-cup in the course of a single lively evening as would have more than sufficed their grandmothers for a month. The ease and familiarity with which they drink is worthy of the most accomplished frequenter of a New-York bar. That the results are not more astonishing than they are is in itself a most satisfactory proof of a seasoned head. At dinner one may notice the same taste for stimulants. The afternoon tea is beginning to be tea and something else. It is rumored, no doubt through some married Clodius who has abused his position to peep in upon the mysteries of the *Bona Dea,* that even the taste of spirit is not absolutely unknown to fair lips. Even the youngest matrons have begun to feel the necessity of that brandy-and-water which is prescribed for their overtasked lords. They too have become persuaded, to use the doctorial phrase, of the necessity of keeping up the system. A woman who has been a mother a twelvemonth, if she has got within earshot of a plausible and sympathetic physician, soon catches the cant about the disorders of our day being characteristically disorders of the low type. In which case she should bring up an enfeebled offspring, she flies to the usual spirituous tonics. Brandy-and-water at bed time is the great disinfectant against the grievous evils of our civilization. It is the supposed secret of a genial life and a vigorous progeny. The consequences of this alcoholic panic among women are obviously more objectionable than its consequences among men. For women, as a rule, are a little vacant. The women who take wine most liberally are commonly the most idle and the most vacant of all. The effect of stimulants upon people with active interests is bad enough in one way; its effect upon people without active interests is more than bad enough in another way. If ladies had their "rights," and so were allowed to work more, then they might also be permitted to drink more. But to stimulate people, and then to provide them with no proper field for their stimulated condition, is about as certain and infallible a process for bringing them forward in the way in which they should not go as we can think of. The topic is not a particularly pleasant one for husbands and brothers, and unless doctors pull up in their zeal for strong and blood-heating drinks, it is likely to grow more and more unpleasant. Even children, like their elders, are presumed to suffer from low tone. They too require wine and malt liquor, and what they are thus supposed to require they have given to them in appalling abundance.—*Saturday Review.*

DINING IN PARIS.—A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* gives his experience of a cheap dinner in Paris, and wishes he could be as fortunate in his own country. The restaurant is in the Boulevard Sebastopol. As we drove up, A., B. and C., in search of a luncheon, we could see through the windows a great many heads bending over little tables, a gleam of copper saucepans at the further end of the place, and moving here and there, or waiting in groups, a pretty and picturesque assemblage of demure-looking white coifies and aprons busily attending upon the various little tables and their wants. For the waiters in this establishment are all young women, dressed in a neat and sober livery of gray and black and white, white aprons, white sleeves to the elbow, neat little caps and dark gray dresses, all fashioned alike. Round their waists, instead of chaplets, these damsels wore leather thongs, to each of which a corkscrew was attached. They neatly and quickly decanted the wine with a practised action, wiping the neck of the bottle in the orthodox napkin which each one held in her hand. The rooms of this Establissement de Bouillon, as it is called, are airy, with many windows, and supported by iron pillars. They are decorated in the same sober fresh colors as the waiters. The white china walls are ornamented with dark iron mouldings, the floors are of varnished wood, and at the far end you see the great cheerful, gleaming coppers I have spoken of, and some more gray figures ladling out the soup. Everything was in perfect order and freshness. There are half a dozen similar establishments all over Paris, and four more floors of dining-rooms in this very house, exactly similar to the one in which we were sitting. We then asked for the *carte*, and ordered some cutlets and dressed vegetables, which a smiling demoiselle immediately brought—ample portions, smoking, and excellently cooked. My bill was as follows: Bread, (about a quarter of a yard,) 1d.; napkin, ½d.; cutlet, 3½d.; vegetables, 2d.; total, 7d. The *vin ordinaire* costs three halfpence a flask, and those who allow themselves the extra luxury of a ciphon of seltzer-water pay three halfpence more. Dessert costs twopence, and a cup of the most excellent broth, the best in Paris, it is said, three halfpence. I can speak from experience of the excellence of the cooking and neatness, promptness and comfort of the place. My cutlet was a large chop smoking off the gridiron, and more than sufficient for my meal. It would seem much to be desired that some enterprising purveyor should attempt something in London on the system which appears to answer so well at Paris, where provisions and lodgings are notably dearer than they are with us, and where one does not hear the same doleful complaints of a surplus of female population. These young women are well fed, tastefully dressed, and get something like 40 francs a month for their wages. Many a poor creature seeking in vain for employment over here would be glad to enter their ranks, while others, like myself, weary of the dusty pastry-cooks' shops and their faded comestibles and canisters and shabby waiters, would gladly seek a luncheon and a resting-place where, for the price of Bath buns and stale tartlets, wholesome and smoking little dishes might be set before one by neat and active maidens, such as those of the Boulevard Sebastopol.

KEEPING UP THE SYSTEM.—One of the many points on which we are accustomed to plume ourselves over our degenerate ancestors is our abstemiousness. The three-bottle men are all dead, and a two bottle-man is not common. Strong home-brewed ales and strong ports and sherries are left for country farmers and boozy ship captains. Men do not drink after dinner until they are laid under their own tables. They do not habitually stagger up into their wives' drawing-rooms with rolling gait, flushed faces, bleared eyes and uncontrollable tongues. Meeting the modern gentleman after dinner, you would not know that he had dined. There may be one or two drinking sets, and, particularly in provincial towns, there are cliques whose speciality is drinking. But to belong to such a set brings a man discredit rather than glory. To drink hard is no longer an accomplishment, like playing cricket or playing whist very well, or riding to hounds with pluck. Yet, for all this, is it so clear that we are not a generation of drinkers? Is it so clear that we do not drink a great deal more than is good for us, either from the moral or the physical point of view? A medical journal of high standing has recently given utterance to a little wail on this subject, and warned its professional readers of the mischief which they may do by encouraging people to drink, even for their stomach's sake and their often infirmities. Indeed, it is hinted that it is drinking of this sort, drinking for which doctors are responsible, that is the threatened curse of the age. The most characteristic disorders of our time are said to be disorders of a low tone. People are ill, or, if not downright ill, still uncomfortable and depressed, and, as the phrase is, not themselves, because their nerves and their blood are not up to the mark of robust life. We may accept this as a matter of fact about which there is no dispute. Many, unfortunately, feel it to be true in their own cases. All persons know instances among their acquaintances where it is true. Shrewd people even go so far as to say that the type of national face and skull is changing. It is becoming, they say, lean and thin. Our heads are growing narrow and our faces keen and eager. The old steady meditative face, as of an ox browsing, is developing into a face that is shifty, narrow, sharp, as the face of a fox or a weasel. This is probably an example of acuteness in excess. The change has not gone so far as this. There has not been time for the moral metamorphosis to work itself out into a physical transfiguration. Perhaps in the course of another quarter of a century the fashion of the English countenance may have changed, and Englishmen may behold on one another's shoulders vulpine heads. Meanwhile the physical distraction has not gone much beyond the stomach, nor indeed is it necessary for our own warning that it should go much beyond this supreme organ. The monitions which reach us thence are significant enough. Although, however, the fact of our physical habit and tone not being those of perfect comfort—that is, of perfect health—is unhappily unquestionable, it seems far from unquestionable that the administration of vinous stimulants is the best panacea, or any panacea at all. It is quite true that after a man has gone through a day of severe and harassing labor—whether in the city, or in seeing patients, or getting up briefs and cases, or in any other way—he feels very much refreshed and restored by the bottle of champagne which he has been recommended to take with his dinner. But the restoration is only for the moment. No process of real and enduring reparation takes place. One effect of the temporary exhilaration is a readiness to renew the labor from which he only desisted an hour and a half before. The stimulant supports him for two hours' more work, and the result is that the last state of that man is worse than his first.—*Saturday Review.*

DELIGHTS OF TROUT FISHING.—But who shall tell the dear delights of trout-fishing to the adept in the difficult art—the man who can secure his six brace of an afternoon in spite of sunshine, bushes, clear water and unselected flies? To leave the decorous people who are making the dull, hot weather more insupportable by a ceaseless round of croquet, to find oneself in the dappled light and shade of the river side, with just sufficient space to throw round the bushes and over the running shallows, to see the fly drop just above the fish's nose, to watch the cautious look, the sudden gulp, the splendid splash and plunge, to feel the tight strain on the rod up stream and down stream, through deep pool and near to dangerous weed, and then to draw the exhausted monster slowly and steadily, with his belly and gleaming spots, through the troubled water into the ready landing-net—surely here is something to live for. And who shall tell, too, the thousand delicious accessories of the pursuit—a theme that has been handled in many quaint essays and rare rhymes, which "were old-fashioned poetry, but choicely good; I think much better than the strong lines that are now in fashion in this critical age." What is it gives IZAAK WALTON's book a flavor of fresh butter and a perfume of honeysuckle, but the incidental descriptions of country life with which the delicious treatise abounds? We forsake the "quaint old cruel coxcomb" for our pet tackle-maker in matters of pure business; we attend no longer to his directions for preserving the tortured frog; we neglect his notice that "there are twelve kinds of artificial made-flies to angle with upon the top of the water." But whether the mere glimpse of a running stream awakens a strange sensation in the right wrist, or whether we have given up hope of ever again landing a two-pounder, the clear, wholesome, bright atmosphere of the *Complete Angler* is a new world into which we can at all times escape. It is true that nowadays the people who praise IZAAK WALTON are greater in number than they who read him; but they who are able to refrain from reading him have never dipped into that precious well. And, at this season of the year, when the nostrils of city-bound people begin to dilate with sniffs of far-off breezes, when the vagabond blood which we all inherit begins to stir in the Londoner's veins, why should not we for the moment lay aside our ordinary business of political criticism, and, in anticipation of that "sudden rush" countryward, which will happen in a week or two, give to our readers a bit of preparatory advice? If it is the evil fortune of any one of them to be wholly ignorant of the art of trout fishing, let him at once dismiss from his recollection what we have said about HERR PHILISTER. Let him take for his motto: "'Tis better to have fished and failed, than never to have fished at all," and go straightway and purchase a fly-rod, with which he may practice preparatory casts on his lawn or in his back garden. In whatever latitude his holiday excursion may be made, he will have a new enjoyment. In the virgin streams of South Germany, in the prolific rivers of Western Ireland, or in the half-hidden burns that come foaming and gurgling from the tops of the Scotch hills to form great brown pools in the valley beneath, he will find good store of material for his recreation. And if it behoves him to remain in London—which God forbid—during the dusty heat of August, he may at least steal down for an occasional afternoon to some quiet spot in Kent or Berks, where he will

"New pleasures prove
Of golden sands, and crystal brooks,
With silken lines and silver hooks."

If it be that his silken lines and silver hooks only startle the already shy trout, he will at least have tasted for a season the sweet country air, inhaled the resinous perfume of ferns and trees, and be ready to return to the city a healthier and a wiser man.—*London Review.*

A FALLACY DISPELLED.—The wife of a laboring man at Horsted, England, was summoned recently for assaulting another woman by throwing two pails of water over her. The evidence showed that the defendant fetched two pails of clean water from some little distance for the purpose mentioned, but before ducking the complainant she washed her hands in it, and on inquiry as to her motive for doing so, it was found that it was done in the belief that if a person throws dirty water over another the law is powerless, and can have no hold upon the individual committing such an assault. The Magistrates showed her the fallacy of such a belief by fining her 6d. and costs, or the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

The Exchange of Prisoners—Gen. Butler's Report.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy, August 8.

Gen. BUTLER has made an extended report to the Committee of Congress in regard to the exchange of prisoners during the war. Much of the correspondence is now published for the first time. Wherever Gen. BUTLER is placed he never forgets that he is an advocate. In this instance, the object he seems to have set before him was to make out a case against Gen. GRANT. If the *animus* of his report were less obvious, it would be more effective. As it is, candid people will wait for the rest of the correspondence before rendering their verdict. In the Fall of 1863, the rebels held 13,000 Union prisoners against 26,000 rebels, officers and men, who were in our hands. The Union prisoners were suffering from cold, neglect, and starvation. The rebel prisoners were warmly housed, well fed, and well clothed. Gen. BUTLER proposed a scheme of retaliation, and was on the point of carrying it out, with the approbation of the Secretary of War, when upon consultation with Gen. GRANT the plan was abandoned—why, it is not stated. Gen. BUTLER's dispatches only appear on this point. In December of that year Gen. BUTLER was appointed Commissioner of Exchange. He found the rebel Generals anxious to exchange man for man, but the rebel Government refused to treat with Gen. BUTLER, on the ground that he had commanded negro troops. It was also refused to treat captured negro soldiers as prisoners of war. In spite of these preposterous assumptions on the part of the rebel Government, exchanges went forward unofficially and to a limited extent for two or three months. Late in March, 1864, after a conference with the rebel Agent of Exchange, Gen. BUTLER proposed to the Government that white prisoners should be exchanged, and that then the relief of the colored prisoners should be secured through a system of judicious retaliation. The Government referred the matter to Gen. GRANT, who, after deliberation, gave the following instructions to Gen. BUTLER: First—That no arrangement for the exchange of prisoners should be acceded to that did not fully recognize the validity of the paroles of the prisoners captured by Gen. GRANT at Vicksburgh, and by Gen. BANKS at Port Hudson; and that did not provide for the release of a sufficient number of Union prisoners to cancel any balance that might be in our favor by virtue of those paroles. 2. That no distinction whatever should be made in the exchange between white and colored prisoners, the only question being, were they, at the time of their capture, in the military service of the United States. If they were, the same terms as to treatment while prisoners, and conditions of release and exchange, must be exacted and had in the case of colored soldiers as of white soldiers. In the meantime Gen. BUTLER was instructed to receive all the sick and wounded the rebel authorities might bring to him, but to send no more in exchange. Four or five months later the rebels proposed to exchange man for man, but without meeting the conditions demanded by Gen. GRANT, who telegraphed to Gen. BUTLER as follows: "It is hard on our men held in Southern prisons not to exchange them, but it is humanity to those left in the ranks to fight our battles. Every man released on parole or otherwise becomes an active soldier against us at once, either directly or indirectly. If we commence a system of exchange which liberates all prisoners taken, we will have to fight on until the whole South is exterminated. If we hold those caught, they amount to no more than dead men. At this particular time, to release all rebel prisoners North would insure SHERMAN's defeat, and would compromise our safety here." This, then, determined the policy that there were to be no more exchanges. Gen. BUTLER, with a sneer at the reason given by the Lieutenant-General, says that he acquiesced, and from that time framed his letters and orders on the subject in such a way as to make it appear to the rebels that their interests would be served by refusing to yield their barbarous pretensions concerning colored prisoners. Gen. BUTLER goes still further, and makes the extraordinary and incredible statement, that he entered into an understanding with Gen. GRANT that, if the rebels should finally accede to the conditions named above, he would then insist, for the sake of throwing a new obstacle in the way of exchange, that the rebel act of outlawry against himself should be first reversed and apologised for! Lest we may be misunderstood, we quote the words of the report:

"In case the Confederate authorities, taking the same view as Gen. GRANT, believing that an exchange would defeat SHERMAN and imperil the safety of the armies of the Potomac and the James 'here,' and therefore should yield to the argument, and formally notify me that their former slaves captured in our uniform would be exchanged as other soldiers were, and that they were ready to return us all our prisoners at Andersonville and elsewhere in exchange for theirs, then I had determined, with the consent of the Lieutenant-General, as a last resort to prevent exchange, to demand that the outlawry against me should formally be reversed and apologized for before I would further negotiate the exchange of prisoners. But the argument was enough, and the Confederates never offered to me afterward to exchange the colored soldiers, who had been slaves, held in prison by them."

Sick and wounded prisoners were subsequently exchanged to the number of twelve thousand men. Gen. BUTLER closes his report with a savage assault upon Gen. GRANT, which shows that time has not interrupted his settled hate and study of revenge. Yet there will be a few friends of Gen. GRANT—perhaps enough to keep his reputation unharmed—who, remembering what he has done for the country, will put a proper estimate upon this malign assault, so manifestly prompted by considerations aside from the public interest—motives which it is not necessary to name, and which are not entitled to respect.

Damage in the Vicinity of Philadelphia by Floods.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Aug. 9.

In and about the city there was considerable damage done by the rains of Wednesday night and yesterday. The Schuylkill River rose a few inches during the day, but immediately fell again. There are no signs of a flood, there having been no rain up the river. The greater portion of the damage done was at Manayunk. All of the streets and cellars from Green-lane to Levering-street were flooded yesterday afternoon. Along Mechanic-street about one hundred cart loads of dirt were washed down on the track of the Norristown Railroad, and the trains were prevented from moving for several hours. The water flowed into the dye-house at the wooden mills of JOHN MAXSON, and washed out the dye-tubs and dyeing materials. The damage is estimated at $3,000. The arched bridge over Green Tree Run, at the Norristown Railroad crossing, was partly destroyed, but the injury does not interfere with the running of the trains. The passenger railway track through Manayunk was completely inundated, and the cars could not be run during the afternoon. Fairmount Park was considerably damaged; the water poured down the walks and drives, greatly injuring them. About one hundred and twenty-five feet of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, above Girard-avenue, was washed away, and the trains were prevented from running for several hours. The Spring Garden Water-works, which are located in a hollow above Girard-avenue, were flooded, and it is estimated were damaged to the extent of $3,000. The cellars of several of the breweries along the Schuylkill, above Fairmount, were pretty well filled with water. The damage will be heavy. The stone bridge on the Darby road, near the Almshouse, was partly destroyed. In West Philadelphia the new Maylandville Park, belonging to N. B. BROWNE and others, was greatly injured. All the small bridges were washed away, and the walks and drives were damaged. The Hestonville Passenger Railway was obstructed by the immense quantities of dirt which were washed down upon the track at different points. The Cohocksink Creek was much swollen, and the section of country west of the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad, immediately north of Berks-street, was completely inundated.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Inside View of South Carolina Politics—The Parties—Their Tenets and Weaknesses—Men—Orr—McGrath—Mackey—Sawyer—Epping—Bowen—Melton—Hampton—Nash—Sickles—Scott—Whittimore.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Aug. 5, 1867.

The ways of South Carolina politics border on the inscrutable. The true condition of things cannot be described by the flying correspondent who necessarily sees affairs only superficially; nor can the famous publicist who is welcomed by a delegation, escorted to his hotel, and there wined and dined during the turbulent days of his sojourn, form a true conception of the situation. These are the extremes. Now the means must be sought if you would fathom the murky depths of the political *status* of the Palmetto State, or follow the devious pathways which lead you through the perplexing muddle to light and hope beyond. A sojourn of ten days within the State; visits to and from persons of all shades both of opinion and color; patient investigation into the causes of visible results, and considerable caucussing with certain men and classes of men, enable me to reach what I deem reliable conclusions. These form to a certain degree, an

INSIDE VIEW OF SOUTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

In the chaos necessarily prevailing it is at once difficult and perplexing to draw distinct lines of demarkation between the component elements, sufficient to plainly indicate just where each party begins and ends. To use the unique expression of Mr. LEW CAMPBELL, it is "confusion confuzzled." The situation is anything but pleasing to contemplate. But one of a cosmopolitan turn of mind can afford, in the wide, limitless charity of his nature, to look philosophically upon the discordant elements of human opinion which swerve in broad lines around him, or seek supremacy by that subtle yet potent mode, the quiet undercurrent of public will. Prevailing public opinion never fails to assert itself—not always vehemently—not always emphatically, but like water, it reaches a common level by virtue of the immutable laws of gravitation. This law of gravitation, applied to the sea of political opinion here, indicates to my mind the existence within the borders of the Palmetto State, of three parties, more or less encroaching upon each other in sentiment or policy, yet compassing, from extreme to extreme, the antipodes. True, there may not as yet be sufficient organization or consolidation of forces comprising any one coterie of political views, to prevent that catastrophe of parties—segregation upon an inconsequential pretext, or appeal to prejudice, interest or passion. Any fruitious hour might throw such a seductive bait into the popular aquarium as to produce widespread consternation throughout the whole "school," and destroy, at least temporarily, the triangular equilibrium. The three grand political divisions of the people of South Carolina, beginning with that which has now the least numerical specific gravity, are:

PARTY FIRST—Probably headed by EX-GOV. PERRY, as an enthused "new convert," and marshaled by the RHETTS, and the persistent Old School Nullifiers and Calhounists. Their organ is the Charleston *Mercury*, a fossil octogenarian publication, engaged now-a-days in discussing the manifest destiny of the original "Colonies," of which the *Mercury* has the historic audacity to claim the Palmetto State to have been one-thirteenth. Two columns are occasionally devoted to the subject of "nullification," a little matter discussed vigorously thirty-five years ago by one ANDREW JACKSON and one JOHN C. CALHOUN. The *Mercury* men ignore the American Eagle, *E pluribus unum* and the "Star-Spangled Banner," and are snoring away in their Rip Van Winkle slumber while their long locks whiten. The proud aristocracy, both of money and brains, naturally concentrate around the bunting typical of this party's views. The secession maelstrom engulphed the white population of South Carolina so wholly, that few of them were not inoculated to a greater or lesser degree with the virus of this party's tenets. These are distinctively exclusive and autocratic, taking their cue from the European aristocracies and absolutists. As near as I can judge from much inquiry, I would say that two-thirds of the white natives of South Carolina *lean toward* this segment; but probably only one-half of the say 45,000 white voters would snore with these somnambulists in the event of a thorough application of the galvanic battery of democracy to the end of rejuvenation and revivification. Those unfortunates dread a pure democracy. They submit to the negro mastery, or balance of power, or even governmental participation, on the same generic principle by which a culprit goes to the penitentiary. It is to them most repulsive coercion. Only that hope which springs eternal in the human breast affords them relief. Poor fellows! They deserve our commiseration.

PARTY SECOND—Is the most difficult to delineate. Of the old stock of South Carolinians, such men of the people as WADE HAMPTON, JAMES L. ORR, probably Col. MELLEN, assistant rebel Secretary of War, AIKEN, MCGRATH, and others, would be glad to be leading (and office-holding) spirits. The uppermost sentiment of this party is "restoration." They are not particular about "reconstruction." They would prefer that would be left undone till after restoration. The tendency of their leaders is to coöperate. Many impediments intervene. The negro is the greatest one—especially the ignorant negro, and he is the numerous fellow. They want a "Conservative Republican Party"—that is to say, a party ignoring the negro as far as possible without losing his support. Paradoxically speaking they want an aristocratic democracy—a democracy which excludes the masses of the ignorant and the poor. No objection to political affiliation with (a few smart) negroes; willing to allow a half dozen of the best in the State to sit in the Constitutional Convention or the Legislature; but don't want them to go to Congress or fill high positions in the State. With them the arbitrament of arms settled the questions of slavery and State rights. This party's elementary theory is Democratic or Republican. It "accepts the situation," but "excepts the nigger." Its premises right, mainly—its conclusions inconsistent and hypocritical. Its structure would be an aristocracy—not particularly one of money, but one of honor, fame and talent. The suppuration of Party First throws off considerable material for Party Second. Most of the stay-at-home rebels belong to the former; most of the in-the-war rebels to the latter. They accept, under protest, the congressional plan of reconstruction. Under favorable circumstances one-half of the 45,000 white voters of the State will go with this party.

PARTY THIRD—Is the Radical organization. In it are by instinct fifty or sixty thousand colored men, representing between three and four hundred thousand people. Added to these are perhaps five thousand native Unionists, Freedmen's Bureau agents and employers, Northern men who have immigrated hither, and Federal civil and military officers. Under the present auspices, the centrifugal character of this organization is painfully palpable. The party machinery is manipulated in a measure by some of the worst charactered men. It has not won, nor does it merit, the confidence and trust of the better class of citizens. Hence hundreds have been lukewarm, and have delayed entering squarely and publicly into the working organization. BOWEN, recently Chairman of the State Central Committee, is charged with having been in the rebel army, with defrauding negroes, with murder, and other frivolous eccentricities. EPPING, the present Treasurer of the State Central Committee, though I believe he is an honest, well-meaning Republican, finds but a dozen friends in a Radical assemblage of eight hundred. WHITTIMORE, the Chairman of the State Central Committee, in whose hands—if party machinery is to be as potent here as in the land of Boreas, and if party fealty is to be paramount to all else—the future of South Carolina Republicanism lies, is a Freedmen's Bureau School Superintendent. Other discordant ingredients enter into the composition of the surface stratum of the Radical organization. Hundreds of earnest Republicans hold aloof from this party, waiting for something to turn up. As a convention representing the colored people of twenty-one of the thirty districts in the State, also representing the meagre number of whites who have joined the negro race, and in part as representing the infinitesimal number of white unconditional Unionists, such as Dr. MACKEY of this city, the late Convention at Columbia was a success; but as a political Convention, shrewdly diagnosing the ailments of the body politic, and skillfully administering the necessary antidote, bold yet adroit in elucidation of primordial principles, sagacious in sapping the vitality of its opponents, while fearlessly exhibiting its own party strength—as this it was a sickly, ludicrous failure.

These three parties exist as distinctive, well-defined organizations more by deduction than by substance. The three well-defined foci, from which solidified basis each party extends out to the thin, transparent circumference, where the political anarchy holds sway, and where the thousands who hold the balance of power ponder over the muddle, of the present and the indefinite future, are clearly palpable. A cordon of circumstances might be drawn around parties one and two, and with the exception of a wide segment which would fly off at a tangent from party two, parties one and two would coalesce. By a parity of reasoning I may say that a similar act or concatenation of acts might coalesce parties two and three, barring a segment of party two, which would not affiliate with, or accept the tenets of party three.

Thus you see the present *status* of political parties in the Palmetto State.

How long will affairs remain *in statu quo*? What will disturb this relation? These are not paragramatical interrogations. There are a thousand strong under-currents at work. Self-constituted commissaries, yclept political hucksters in ward politics, are out-*Prying* the veritable Paul, to expose the subtle secrecy which divides, on the one-hand, party one from party two, and on the other, party two from party three. The innumerable gentlemen on the fence would, with talismanic wand, draw together the divergent elements and concentrate into one grand glorious party all who—*don't think alike!*

That there is on foot a scheme to organize party two under the *nom de plume*—for it is no more nor less than that—of the

WHITE MAN'S REPUBLICAN PARTY,

no one can doubt. Colored men may vote with this party, but *white men* must hold all the offices. ORR and WADE HAMPTON, aided by such popinjay Northern apostates as the Governor's clerk, are concentrating all their wits to this end. Their first work is to disparage the present organization of the Republican Party; secondly, to raise the cry of "nigger government" to win numbers from party one. Thus they think, by taking a central position commanding the whole field, with "Congressional plan of *restoration*, intelligent *white men to control*, and impartial rights to *all men*" inscribed on their banner, that the disaffected Republicans, who have all faith in republican principles and in the Columbia platform, but no faith in the present leaders, will form a right wing, and a large body of the Perry-Rhett men will form the left wing. In this formidable array they hope to march to victory and into office.

The party of nullification is dormant. The only live, muscular, sinewed political organization in the State of South Carolina, (with *all* its gangrene and leprosy,) is the

"UNION REPUBLICAN PARTY,"

but last week adorned in swaddling clothes, and set upright on a pretty good platform, to receive the pap of political nurses, and grow to giant strength and power. The duty of the straight-out but disaffected Republicans has already been pointed out to me. I was by invitation a guest of a company composed of a dozen honorable and respectable gentlemen, a few evenings since, where the remedy for the evils presented in the present organization was fully discussed.

Mr. A. proposed the formation of an auxiliary party.

Mr. B. proposed that of an auxiliary State Committee.

Mr. C. that of a Congressional representative Committee, composed of resident gentlemen appointed by the Congressional Executive Committee.

But no plan seemed feasible or to meet the wishes of the company except that of perhaps a full State Convention in October, after registration will have been completed. I predict nothing will prevail against that sounder, solider footing which, ere three months shall glide into eternity, will have been firmly gained by the *National* Republican Party of South Carolina.

A vivacious, pleasant, but not lengthy conversation with Gov. ORR, last week, disclosed his political whereabouts thoroughly. There, before him, is that ever-present, ever-haunting, woolly-headed *Banquo's* ghost!—the negro. Our conversation ran along in this somewhat protean manner. I asked:

"Governor, I know you do not agree with the fire-eaters, and you have a great opportunity to do your country good." He replied:

"No, Sir, I do not agree with the fire-eaters. It has not been a week since I, in company with Gen. HAMPTON, visited Gov. PERRY, and remonstrated with him for his late suicidal course. We denounced his epistolary efforts, and formally squared off from such political principles."

Correspondent—"But why not participate in organizing the Republican Party, now in its very incipiency? You are really in no party. It is not like *coming over* to Republicanism, but is simply showing that practical statesmanship which the country has believed you possess."

Governor—"I *can't* do it. I would be ostracized from one end of the State to the other. I am not of the aristocracy, as perhaps, you know, but am of the mountain districts, and of the people; but this new party is recognized as the Negro Party, and it would be social suicide for me to affiliate therewith."

Correspondent—"Well, Governor, if the Republican organization is too much of a jug-handle affair, isn't it the fault of the right-thinking, intelligent white men of South Carolina? If they had taken hold at the helm, they could have, by their superior skill, organized the party wholly on a basis of superior intelligence, provided the great error of running into the jaws of Scylla's destruction in attempting to avoid that of Charybdis, did not prove the fate of it. No man, simply on account of color, could be ignored."

Governor—"But the negroes have the numerical strength to carry everything their own way. Dozens of ignorant plantation niggers sit in your Convention here, and very few of the white men there are men of respectability."

Correspondent—"These wrongs such men as yourself should correct. The white people of the State should divide on the great issues, and when the nation is reconstructed the negroes will divide on the same issues which divide the white men."

Governor—"But you have already completed the party organization, and you have the black race arrayed against the white. Ultimately we shall have a war of races, with all the horrors of San Domingo."

The conversation having climaxed on a war of races, it was momentarily turned on subjects of pleasantry, and as we stood on the brow of a steep hill, at the west end of the City of Columbia, we contemplated for a few minutes the almost completed commodious two-story school-building for colored children, a fitting commentary on the Governor's theory of a war of races, and we separated.

Gen. WADE HAMPTON is trying with all his natural forces to reconstruct himself. The loss of his colored friend's (BEVERLY NASH) support, grieves the erratic General beyond language to express. I did not see HAMPTON, but got well acquainted with the black bedeviled BEVERLY. He is not a polished or educated negro; is naturally smart; reads considerable, and writes good "horse sense," epigrammatically and ungrammatically. He knows what's what, however; and, though he talks peculiarly "nigger," thick and grating, yet one likes to hear him give his version of things. I dealt with him diplomatically, by writing him a formal letter of inquiry, and in his response, which is right to the point, he charges the Washington *Intelligencer* with obese prevarication (bordering on falsehood) for assigning him a high seat among the priests and apostles in the copper-clad Democracy. Mr. NASH disclaims the least sympathy with any other than the Radical Republican Party, and closes by saying he will neither work for nor vote with any other political organization.

I wonder if history has the rather important chronological fact recorded as to who fired the

FIRST GUN FOR SECESSION.

An "intelligent contraband" opened his heart and head to me this evening. He seems to understand himself well; says he is "native unto the manner born;" also his father and grandfather (a Frenchman) before him; and that he was "on hands" when the first gun was fired which fired the Southern heart. He described it to me as being a little smooth-bore four or six pounder, black as jet, four feet long, and mounted on a light, green carriage. He says it was difficult to find a hand fearless enough to fire it off, and finally

EX-GOV. M'GRATH

came to the aid of treason, and touched off that immortal first gun, which inaugurated formally the most sanguinary fratricidal war of modern ages. Not presuming that he attributes to himself the origin of the bloody conflict, yet it must be a little excoriating to his conscience when he reflects over that act. Perhaps he is like TOOMBS, who would do it all over again. I would not misrepresent Gov. ORR intentionally, but here is one statement he volunteered in our conversation which I have not recorded. He remarked that under like circumstances he would repeat the (folly of the) past few years.

COL. MELTON,

of Columbia, takes this view. He says:

1. The South shuffled to play a square game.
2. She staked all to win or lose.
3. She lost, and therefore is entitled to nothing.

The principles of our Magna Charta he applies to men, irrespective of race or former condition. The theory of slavery assumed that negroes were not men, hence this principle was not necessarily applicable to them; *i. e.*, that the inalienable right of man is to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. He does not think the rebels committed treason in the spirit of that crime, but that they staked all their political rights, and after a hard, bloody fight, lost. Hence he believes fully in the Sumner-Stevens Territorial theory, and says Congress has the right to create any form of government it chooses over the rebel States, and that every former believer in State sovereignty, to be consistent, can take no other view. The Colonel is one of South Carolina's ablest lawyers; one of her most chivalrous gentlemen, and has a heart deep proportionate to the comprehensiveness of his brain.

No Union man can have seen South Carolina and her men without having seen that brave old-styled gentleman,

DR. MACKEY,

who stood firm as a rock of adamant for the old flag during all the red surges of the rebellion. The Doctor is a native of Charleston; has been and is a famous Freemason; organized upward of fifty lodges in this State, and held for perhaps a quarter of a century the important office of Grand Secretary of the State. Mr. LINCOLN appointed him Collector of the Port. He lives very comfortably in a capacious old dwelling, the front room second floor being his library, which is a rambling collection of mostly valuable literary and scientific works, many of them in French. There is such an *abandon* about the old armchairs of his library, that it was a relief to enter it and painful to tear away.

Mr. SAWYER, the Collector of Internal Revenue, has lately come out boldly on the Republican platform, in a clear, cogent speech before a mass meeting. He is a gentleman of culture and ability, and will add strength and *status* to the Republican Party. J. Q. T.

The Late Dr. Anthon.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 9, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday appears an extract from the New-York correspondence of the Syracuse *Journal*, concerning the late Prof. ANTHON. The author of the article writes so well that I have no doubt he is now reaping the benefit of Dr. ANTHON's thorough training; but though he avers that all the Professor's pupils loved him, yet he speaks with painful irreverence of the great scholar's habits, and even of the most sacred of his family relations. I have known Dr. ANTHON these ten years, and my love for the man was so shocked by the extraordinary statements of the article in question, that I could not help troubling you with these lines, even at the risk of seeming ridiculously egotistical.

The article appears to bear internal evidence that its author was acquainted with Dr. ANTHON only as a schoolmaster. I knew nothing of him in that capacity; but as professors he and I have been members of the Faculty of Columbia College since 1857. When I first had the honor of taking my seat at that board I was almost a stranger in New-York, and being a foreigner besides, I had never before seen my future colleague. I knew him by reputation, and by the use of his books at school and college in my own country—that was all. I made no advances to him beyond the usual compliments which pass between gentlemen at introduction; but he received me with a graciousness that I shall never forget, it was so frank, so hearty and so utterly free from the mere conventional civility that commonly goes by the name of politeness. I felt that he was every inch a man. I was a dozen years younger than he, though he looked no older than I; but we were both so far advanced in life that patronising or toadying on either side was out of the question. The Syracuse *Journal's* correspondent says that Dr. ANTHON "hated women and hated men." Whether he ever was what is called "in love" I cannot tell, but his badinage with ladies was more original and entertaining than anything of the kind I ever listened to; and that he loved *me* I could prove by a thousand spontaneous and delicate acts of kindness. One only, with your leave, I will record as an example of the whole, for a single fact is worth many generalities. On rainy days Dr. ANTHON always had a carriage sent for him to the College in Forty-ninth-street at the hour when our labors closed. No other professor indulged in a similar accommodation; at least I did not; so, instead of driving out by the eastern gate next which his own lecture-room was, he would bid the coachman drive round to my end of the buildings, and would call on me to jump in; and though he lived in East Thirty-seventh-street and I in West Thirty-fourth-street, he invariably insisted on bringing me to my own house. I knew he would not come in, therefore I never asked him; and he was just the man to appreciate this avoidance of civil humbug. I need not add that I never begged him for a ride. His censor tells us that he did not go into society, and infers from this that society owed him but little. Now it is true that he neither gave nor received invitations, and made no calls. Only once did he ask me to come and see him, and when I rallied him on his seclusion he laughed the jest off, confessing that he was a complete hermit. But surely society has been all the better for his self-denial; for, considering that he taught three hours daily as professor, and three more for many a year as Rector of the Columbia Grammar School, and produced a set of dictionaries, grammars, and annotated editions of the classics, more voluminous than the most recluse of German Professors has ever given to the world, the wonder is how he could find time for such an amazing amount of critical and editorial labor. Had he not been an eremite, half the advantage which his censor admits has accrued to him through American scholarship would have been sacrificed, and our scholars might even at this day have been as far behind those of Europe as they were five-and-twenty years ago. If Dr. ANTHON, as is true, never received visitors at his house, how does his censor know that he and his sisters were of tempers so incompatible that they did not eat at the same table? Is not this manifestly a school-boy's story—a pure imagination? All teachers of long experience know what singular notions concerning their domestic habits will take root in schools and colleges,—notions generally the reverse of true; as, for example, that a Professor, whose temperance in all things preserves his complexion fresh and florid, is a *bon vivant*, while a pale huge feeder is an anchorite.

His food the fruits, his drink the chrystal well. Is it not much more charitable and reasonable to believe as I do, and as the public does, that ANTHON devoted himself to his sisters, and humored their peculiarities? With his colleagues he was eminently genial, and to his sisters he was a kind protector. Last Winter, when he had an attack of sickness, the precursor of that which carried him off, I had not been able to make the usual inquiries at his house for several days, and therefore begged my wife to take that in a round of calls that she was making; and this trivial circumstance I mention for the sake of what he said to me when we again met at the college after his recovery. "Tell madame," he said "that my sisters never visit, and that, if they do not return her call, she must not be disappointed." In these simple words we see both the gentleman and the affectionate brother. But enough. It is only because Dr. ANTHON's censor has passed into the sacred places of his heart and home that I have been obliged to follow him there and disclose incidents that otherwise would have been too trifling to see the light in a great public journal. C. M. N.

Coal Lands in Colorado Territory.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It may be interesting to your readers to learn the situation of Colorado in respect to fuel. There is no timber in the Territory east of the mountains except a few cotton-wood trees, beside some of the streams. Timber and lumber must be brought from the mountains, which afford but little and of a very inferior quality, or from east of the Missouri River. The average price of wood for fuel at Denver City is as follows: Oak, $20, cottonwood, $15, and pine, $13 per cord. The price of coal at Denver ranges from $13 to $23 per ton.

A vertical vein of coal exists near Golden City. It is seven feet wide, and report says it has been sold to a Boston company for $200,000. I am informed it costs too much to mine coal in this vein to make it profitable.

There is a vertical vein of coal at the base of the mountains on Balston Creek, but its extent and value are uncertain.

Two mines have been opened near the base of the mountains on the south side of South Boulder Creek. They are supposed to be parts of the same vein. LEE & MARSHALL's iron works are near one of the mines. This vein pitches southeastwardly, and produces a fair quality of coal. From four to eight feet of the vein is worked.

But the most valuable coal beds are on Coal Creek, which is a small stream that rises in the edge of the mountains some ten or fifteen miles north-westwardly of Denver, and runs northeastwardly to Boulder Creek, a little above the junction of the latter with St. Vrains River. The St. Vrains empties into the South Platte River, about thirty or forty miles below Denver. The land along Coal Creek is rolling prairie, and so is all the land between St. Vrains River and Denver City. On Coal Creek, twenty-two miles north of Denver, a horizontal vein of coal twelve feet thick was opened last September by Capt. IRA AUSTIN. He paid $1 50 per ton for mining about 800 tons of coal, which he sold to farmers and blacksmiths, at his mine, for $5 per ton, when not over $3 or $4 per ton could be obtained for any other coal, at the mines, in the Territory. Another vein seven feet thick lies about ten feet below and under the above mentioned twelve foot vein. AUSTIN sold 800 acres of land, in which these two veins lie, last Spring, to "The Colorado Coal Company," which company was organized under the laws of the State of New-York at the City of Binghamton. The company paid AUSTIN $50,000 for the 800 acres; but the whole tract is valuable farming land, being rolling prairie, and a valuable house and store had been erected by AUSTIN on the land.

Two or three other coal mines have been opened on Coal Creek above the ones now opened by "The Colorado Coal Company;" but they pitch and their extent and value are unknown, and one is said to be on fire.

A branch of the North Pacific Railroad has been surveyed and located from Golden City to Coal Creek, and thence down that creek, to St. Vrains River, and northwardly to the North Pacific Railroad. This branch road will soon be constructed, and it is supposed it will go to Denver, as that is the largest and most beautiful city in Colorado. It is situated on the South Platte River, 12 miles east of the mountains, where Cherry Creek empties into that river. The site is magnificent, and affords a perfect view of the Rocky Mountains for upward of 100 miles, including Pike's Peak, 60 miles south, and Long's Peak, 50 miles north, of the city.

All coal in the Territory is bituminous, but the best quality burns with a blaze and does not make a very black smoke. It makes a charming fire. It takes about a cubic yard to make a ton.

The timber is rapidly disappearing from the mountains, especially in the mining regions, and coal must soon be carried to the mountains for mining purposes.

Golden City, on Cedar Creek, is 14 miles west of Denver, and Central City is on North Clear Creek, 42 miles west of Denver.

A strip of land from 20 to 30 miles wide along the eastern base of the mountains is pretty well settled by farmers, and it produces wheat, Indian corn, and all kinds of vegetables in great quantities and of the very best quality.

This Territory will yet be one of the richest agricultural States in the Union, and the value of the gold and silver mines in it is above all approximate estimates.

I have recently been at the coal mines, and also at the most valuable gold and silver mines in the Territory, and therefore speak from personal knowledge.

JULY 25, 1867. TRAVELER.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The Call for a Democratic State Convention in Wisconsin.

The Wisconsin Democratic State Convention is to be held in Madison on the 10th of September next. The call, signed by the State Committee, says:

"All electors of the State who would assist in preserving civil and religious liberty; in the enforcement of the Federal Constitution as the supreme law; in defending the right of the States to local self-government; in repealing tariff laws enacted for the exclusive protection of the few; in protecting the right of labor to adequate reward; in guarding capital from the evils of partisan misrule; in defeating the attempts to abridge the right of representation and the elective franchise; in promoting the equality of the people before the law; in abrogating the present profligate system of public expenditure and unequal taxation; in opposing the unauthorized efforts of the legislative power to control the conscience and dictate the business pursuits of the individual; in commemorating the heroism of our soldiers in a restored Union, and in placing the State administration in the hands of honest and capable friends of State prosperity, are earnestly requested to participate in the election of delegates to this Convention."

Acceptance of the Democratic Candidate for Governor of Minnesota.

The Minnesota Democratic papers publish the correspondence between the Central Committee and Hon. CHARLES E. FLANDRAU, in which the latter accepts the nomination for Governer tendered him by the recent Convention. Mr. FLANDRAU remarks that he is proud to say that the Democratic Party is the only one that has ever received his sympathy or support. The concluding paragraphs of his acceptance we quote:

"It has ever been the high mission of the Democratic Party to defend the fundamental law from the encroachments of those who by loose construction would usurp power not granted, and to protect the rights of the citizen from the disastrous consequences of such usurpation, and had these principles not been insidiously undermined, and the intermeddling doctrines of our opponents triumphed, the prosperity of the country would never have been interrupted, nor the rights of three-fourths of our people been invaded or jeopardized. As it has been heretofore our high mission to protect and defend, it now becomes our nobler duty to restore the supremacy of these principles. While we should ever defend all the reserved rights of the States, we must ever oppose the claim that any State or number of States possess the right to withdraw from the Federal Union. Preservation and perpetuity was the design of that compact, not dissolution and destruction, and my chief joy at the success of the Union arms was because I loved my whole country, and saw that its only hope rested in the restoration and preservation of the Union of the States.

The maladministration that has followed the success of our arms, has blasted our hopes, and the country, prostrated by partisan and unconstitutional legislation, with all the rights of the South crushed, and all the material interests of the West impaired and threatened, appeals to the only source that can save—the restoration of Democratic principles, through the rout of radicalism. If the call is not speedily answered, the same intolerant spirit that has almost exhausted its ingenuity in one line of tyranny, will seek new fields by invading our social habits, restricting us in the gratification of our tastes and inclinations, regulating us in our religion, and degrading our manhood to a standard unknown beyond the limits of what should be free America. To convince the people of these truths is our hope and must be our effort.

In accepting this nomination, and entering upon the field of labor marked out for me, my confidence is strengthened, and my hopes of the success of our party encouraged, by being associated with such honorable gentlemen, and sterling Democrats, as the Convention has chosen for my conominees.

With much respect, your obedient servant,
CHARLES E. FLANDRAU.

Address of Gov. Patton, of Alabama.

Gov. PATTON, of Alabama, while in Selma on the 1st inst., was invited to address the people on the political situation. In the course of his remarks he said there were now two governments in authority over the people of Alabama—a military power administered by Gen. SWAYNE, and a civil power administered by himself. He was happy to state, however, that there had been no conflict between the two. He had not found it necessary to disagree with Gen. SWAYNE. The Governor then reviewed his own political career, and said he had done what he had deemed best for the interests of Alabama. As to the state of parties, he recognized three distinct parties in the country—the Radical, the Republican, and the Democratic. He had always been a moderate man, and was therefore opposed to the Radicals. The Democrats (with Mr. JOHNSON at their head) were powerless. He therefore cast in his lot with the Republican Union Party. He thought their latest and heaviest requirements should be accepted for fear of that which might yet be to come, which would be still worse. He dwelt much on the favorable disposition of Congress toward the South, as evinced in their furnishing supplies for the destitute, their having found no man guilty of treason, and the honorable terms granted to our soldiers at the surrender. He believed that once in the Union all our present evils would speedily be removed. He spoke of the undeveloped resources of the State, of her financial condition and her future prospects. Her debt was $5,000,000 only, and she was able to pay a tax last year on cotton alone of $4,000,000. Her credit was at par in Wall-street, and in five years he believed that (with reconstruction) she would be far more prosperous than she has ever been. He addressed a portion of his remarks to the freedmen, exhorting them to prize the privilege of voting, and to use it to the best of their judgment. He would not advise them for whom to vote, but expressed himself as not unwilling that some of them should have seats in the Convention.

Tennessee First Congressional District—Judge Butler's Right to a Seat to be Contested by Hon. J. Powell.

To the Radical Party in Tennessee, Congress, and everywhere else:

I have no apology to offer for becoming a candidate for Congress against Judge BUTLER, the nominee in the First Congressional District of Tennessee. I was prompted in doing so by the purest motives of what I conceived to be my duty to the country and to the Radical Party. I knew Judge BUTLER's record in the rebel Legislature at Nashville and Memphis—with many other charges against him—and also the oath required of him to take his seat in Congress, which presented to my mind (and I supposed also to the mind of every one else) obstacles insurmountable to him, and if he in his zeal for office overlooked the solemnity of the oath, that the moral sense of the Radical Party in the First Congressional District, and in Congress, would admonish him of the barriers that stood in the way of his pretensions, particularly when the rights of another, in every way legitimate, to his seat (although with a meagre vote) demands at the door of Congress his place over the delinquent applicant. If numbers are to prevail over principle and right with the Radical Party in Congress, or anywhere else, I desire that the world shall know it. I am a Radical myself with a record beyond dispute. I will demand my right on a unit vote as soon as with a vote of ten thousand. If I were to suffer myself to be made a victim to the intrigue of party, I would be wanting in my duty to myself, and unworthy the confidence of the public, and would sacrifice a record of forty years in the cause of the Union, and faithfulness to the principles of the Republican Party. I must defend myself. If those with whom I have been identified are forgetful of my integrity to principle, my only alternative is to see to my rights, on the principle of right only.

The result of the election has not changed my record: it only shows a want (in party leaders) of its due appreciation. I demand nothing for it. I have only done my duty to my country. But when brought in conflict with those that manifest a total disregard for every sacred obligation, and trample me under foot, I must defend myself. I ask for nothing but right and justice, and if Judge BUTLER (or his friends) think that I ask for anything else, let the matter come before the criminal side of the Courts of the country, (on the facts of Judge BUTLER's record just as they are,) or before the next session of Congress, and let the matter be settled there as to whether he—or his antecedents—can take the oath and be entitled to his seat on it; with all his ingenuity to transform his record, and let the world judge. This much I demand, and with the result before Congress, I will be satisfied, nothing less, and this much is due to the Radical Party in the maintenance of its purity.

J. POWELL.

GREENVILLE, Aug. 3, 1867.

The Court Difficulties in North Carolina—General Sickles Suspends All Jury Trials.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Post* of the 7th inst., thus explains the difficulties arising from the refusal of Judge MEARES, of that State, to place colored men on a jury:

The first case which has arisen in this county of a conflict in court between the civil laws of the State, and the published orders of the General-Commanding, occurred here yesterday. Before the Criminal Court, Judge MEARES presiding, two colored men were arraigned on the charge of fighting. The counsel for the prisoner, Major J. L. RHODES, challenged the whole array of jurors, on the grounds that the panel had not been formed in accordance with the Military Reconstruction Bill and with Gen. SICKLES' order. The Court overruled the plea of the challenger, asserting that it knew no law but that of the State of North Carolina. The defendant on trial was convicted, and was sentenced to pay a fine and the costs. The counsel then asked that an appeal be granted from the judgment of the Court to that of the Post Commandant or until the will of Gen. SICKLES could be known. This was refused by the Court with the reply that it knew of an appeal to no power but that of the Supreme Court of Law. In this matter it must be stated that Judge MEARES acted in perfect conformity with his oath of office.

The explanatory facts in regard to this matter are simply these. A week ago, in anticipation of the holding of this Court, Judge MEARES and Sheriff BUNTING called upon Col. FRANK to consult regarding jurors for this term. But as those jurors had been already selected at a previous session of the County Court, in obedience to the requirements of the laws of the State of North Carolina, Col. FRANK telegraphed to Gen. SICKLES for instructions, but received no reply. The following telegrams passed last evening and need no explanation:

TELEGRAM TO GEN. SICKLES.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Capt. J. W. Clous, A. A. General:

The jurors of the Criminal Court now in session here were challenged to-day, not being drawn in accordance with Par. II, G. O. No. 32, and the challenge overruled. Have you any instructions?

(Signed) R. T. FRANK.
Brevet Lieut.-Col. Commanding.

GEN. SICKLES' REPLY.

Telegram received. If you are satisfied that the jurors have not been drawn and summoned in compliance with paragraph second (2d) of General Order No. 32, you will require all jury trials to be suspended by the Court until the order is obeyed. If it appears that the proper officers have neglected to comply with the order in relation to jurors, you are further instructed to report their names and make suitable nominations to supersede them.

(Signed) J. W. CLOUS, A. A. A. General.

The same paper, in its issue of the 7th inst. says, that in conformity with the instruction of Gen. SICKLES, quoted above, the following letter of direction was sent by the Post Commandant to Judge MEARES:

HEADQUARTERS POST OF WILMINGTON, N. C., }
Aug. 6, 1867. }

Hon. O. P. Meares, Judge of the Criminal Court of New Hanover:

SIR: I am directed by the Major-General Commanding Second Military District to require all jury trials where the jurors have not been drawn and summoned in compliance with Par. II, General Order No. 32, Current Series, District Headquarters, to be suspended until this order is obeyed. The juries for the present session of the Criminal Court over which you preside not having been made up in accordance with the order above referred to, you are hereby directed to suspend all trials until it shall have been complied with.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) R. T. FRANK.
Brevet Lieut.-Colonel and Captain of Eighth Infantry, Commanding Post.

After the reception of this communication, Judge MEARES announced that, although his oath did not enjoin upon him to recognize any order emanating from military authority, still, in view of the fact indicated by the communication of the Post Commandant, that all verdicts rendered by juries at the present term would be set aside, the Court considered it advisable, in order to save the county and individuals interested unnecessary expense, to suspend all cases requiring trial by jury until the next term of this Court. The jury was accordingly declared discharged. The Court would, however, continue its session to hear submissions, and that the recognizances of defendants and witnesses may be taken.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Maryland Constitutional Convention, on the 5th inst., adopted an article in relation to the elective franchise, of which the Baltimore *American* says: "One of its distinguishing features is that thousands of the soldiers of the late rebel army, who are disfranchised by the laws of Congress in the States lately in rebellion, are allowed to vote in Maryland, while gallant men who fought in defence of the Government, and responded to the nation's call for help in its hour of need, are deprived of the ballot on account of the color of their skin. The thousands of paroled ex-rebel soldiers now in Maryland are, of course, made voters here on the adoption of the proposed Constitution."

The Senate of Kentucky is composed of 38 members. Of these 17 hold over from last session, of whom six are Democrats, five are Radicals, and six are claimed as one-third party men. Twenty-one new members were elected last Monday, (two to fill vacancies,) of whom it is thought the Democrats have elected at least 15 or 16. In the House of Representatives the Democrats will probably have about 80 of the 100 members.

The contest for the vacancy caused by the resignation of Gen. HAYES in the Second Ohio Congressional District, now lies between Mr. RICHARD SMITH, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and Gen. S. F. CAREY.

The Somerset County *True Marylander* suggests Hon. BENJAMIN G. HARRIS as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maryland at the next election.

BROWNLOW carries every county in East Tennessee. It is not probable that the Conservative representation in the Legislature will exceed one Senator and six Representatives.

Senators POMEROY and ROSS and Representative CLARKE of Kansas, have written letters indorsing woman's suffrage, and have promised to speak in its behalf.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN has notified the Ohio Republican State Committee that he is ready to take the stump in that State.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

Two citizens of Carthage, Miss., publish a statement in a Vicksburgh paper to the effect that while they were in the Registration Office of Nashaba County in that State, a negro entered and was registered, and was then addressed by one of the Registrars as follows: "If any man interfere with or insults you, do you protect yourself; if you have any weapons about you or firearms, do you kill him, for I would do it myself, and then go and report to the Justice of Peace, and if he does not give you justice, report to us at Jackson, and we will lift him."

At a meeting of citizens of Granville County, N. C., resolutions were adopted indorsing the Republican Party, but adding that in the opinion of those present the Republican Party North had acted rather unkindly and cruelly toward the loyal people South, in not discriminating more in their favor. Another resolution declared that they were "sorry to see that so many good and loyal citizens are deprived of the privilege of voting by the late act of Congress, while so many undeserved rebels will enjoy said privilege; and they most respectfully prayed that the evil may be remedied yet in some way, and that justice may be done to all lovers of the Union and liberty."

Gen. BRISBIN has written another letter to RAPHAEL SEMMES, very bitter, very denunciatory, and somewhat coarse. He says: "Army officers are quiet men who attend to their own business, and are not afraid of anybody. They will not permit conquered rebel editors to abuse them with impunity for their loyal opinions, and whatever may be your experience with me, my advice to you is, hereafter, to remember who and what you are—mind your own affairs and let Union officers alone."

Serious complaints are coming from farmers in various sections of North Carolina, to the effect that they have been victimized in the purchase of guano for the use of their lands, and, that notwithstanding they have paid a high price for it, yet it is perfectly useless. Measures to investigate the fraud are about being taken.

Tennessee papers say that the total number of State troops raised and placed on duty by Gov. BROWNLOW, up to the day of election, was seventeen hundred men.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 11, 1867.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Later dispatches from the scene of the recent railway accident at Bray Head, Ireland, indicate that the first accounts received were greatly exaggerated. Only four persons were killed outright, though there were many dangerously injured.

A Turkish Admiral recently forcibly took a dispatch from a servant of the United States Minister Resident, Edward Joy Morris. Mr. Morris has since laid the case before the Turkish Government and demanded redress for the outrage.

The war which has been carried on between Russia and Bokhara, has terminated. A treaty of peace was concluded on Thursday.

Dispatches have been received which state that the cholera is raging with considerable violence at Palermo, in Sicily.

The United States war steamer *Swartara* has been ordered to proceed to Crete.

GENERAL.

The Surratt trial was yesterday temporarily concluded. Shortly after 1 o'clock in the afternoon the jury came into Court and announced their inability to agree. Judge Fisher then discharged the members and remanded the prisoner to jail. As soon as the jurors had left the court-room Judge Fisher said he had an unpleasant duty to perform in dismissing Mr. Bradley, Senior, counsel for Surratt, from the bar, on account of the assault committed upon the Judge on the 2d of July. Mr. Bradley attempted to reply, but the Judge left the bench and, surrounded by a crowd, walked into the street and entered a car. Mr. Bradley followed him and, in presence of a large gathering drawn up around the vehicle, handed Judge Fisher a letter, which, it is supposed contained a challenge. The aggrieved party offered the magistrate no violence and at once left the car immediately after delivering the note.

Dispatches from Fort Hayes and Omaha announce the occurrence of new outrages by the savages. All the live stock on the railroad beyond the Fort had been driven off by the Indians. Six men were surrounded by the enemy at Mud Creek. Two were killed and scalped, and one was literally flayed alive. The other three escaped. The attitude of the Northern tribes, it is said, is warlike and defiant. A special dispatch from Kansas gives interesting details relative to the condition of affairs among the tribes whom Col. Leavenworth visited a few days ago. News received *via* St. Louis reports late depredations by the Osages.

On Friday afternoon, a freshet in the northern part of Newark destroyed about $100,000 worth of property. Recent rains swelled the streams, emptying into the Morris Canal, which broke, and the water pouring into the Aqueduct Reservoir, which also burst, and flooded large portions of the Seventh and Eighth Wards. The stone bridge at the upper end of Broad-street was swept away.

The races at Saratoga Springs continued yesterday. The first race was a dash of a mile and a-half, which was won by Mr. Watson's *Bonnie Doon*. The second, a dash of three miles, resulted in a walk-over for *Fleetwing*. The third was a dash of a mile and three-quarters for all ages, and was won by Mr. Pennock's Vandal colt *Connolly*.

LOCAL.

The branches of the Supreme Court in session in this City and Brooklyn adjourned yesterday out of respect to the memory of Judge Scrugham, of the Second District, whose sudden and unexpected death at Yonkers was announced in Saturday morning's papers. A meeting of the Brooklyn Bar will be held Monday morning to take action in relation to the event.

Thomas Lambert, a sailor, was arrested yesterday on a charge of arson, in setting fire to No. 66 Oliver-street, yesterday morning. The evidence against the accused is full and complete. He was a boarder there, and swore to have revenge upon the landlady because he had been turned adrift in consequence of slack payments.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett sentenced eight prisoners to various terms of imprisonment for crimes of which they were convicted during the week. Afterward four cases were disposed of, the prisoners in all instances saving jury trial by pleading guilty. The Court then adjourned.

There were 628 deaths in the City during the past week, exclusive of interments in Potter's Field. The mortuary record of the previous week showed 647 deaths, while the figures of the corresponding seven days of the year 1866 present an aggregate of 946.

The Turks and the Cretans.

Whoever has seen that marvelous picture, by Jerome, of the Turkish "Almeh," or dancing girl, and remembers the heavy, stolid, settled look of festial sensuality depicted as on the faces of the lazy soldiers who sit around watching her movements, will find no difficulty in believing what Dr. Howe writes of the barbarities practiced on captive Cretans. The conduct of the war by Mehemet Pacha was that of military movements and battles; and it failed. Now, the brutal Omar Pacha has devised a more effectual way of using his soldiery by warring against the non-combatants. The Greeks have time and again defeated the Turks in battle, but the Moslem is now showing the terrible efficacy with which he can use the animal passions, engendered by centuries of sensuality. Dr. Howe writes to the London *Times*, saying "Hundreds of Cretan mothers have solemnly and with unmistakable simplicity assured me that what causes them and all the women they know to shudder at the thought of falling into the hands of the Turks, is the certainty that they and their children (of both sexes) will be exposed to personal outrages and abominations." Boys, girls and women are the prisoners these monsters like to take. We have purposely selected this culminating atrocity of the present *status* in Crete that Christians may have their attention drawn, with something of the earnestness the case demands, to the horrors of that war.

For more than ten months now the Cretans, aided by a very few European and some Greek volunteers, have successfully defied the whole strength which the Turkish Empire could bring against them. During each of the revolts in that little island, the Christians have driven the Mahomedans out of the interior and forced them to take refuge in the fortified towns of the coast. It is so now. At the beginning of the present revolution, while about 20,000 non-combatant Cretans fled to Greece, some 8,000, whose villages had been burned over their heads by the wandering bands of Bashi-Bazouks, (or Cretan-Turkish "bummers" and "bushwhackers,") preferred to seek the walled towns, where the regular forces of the Turks at least pretend to protect their lives. So that there is a mixed population of non-combatants in these towns of which the Turks are masters, and there they use their power to starve and kill the wretched fugitive Christians by ill-treatment. Another class of homeless ones, variously estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000, fled to the mountains, and are now there, starving, ragged and dying. The Turks, with their regular troops, preceded by bands of wandering marauders, avoiding the armed Greek forces, devastate the open country, burning, destroying, extirpating everything that might furnish food to these miserable old men, women and children. The island is blockaded against help, although Capt. Stekulli, a nephew of the brave Bozzaris, with faithful and courageous devotion, conveyed a cargo of supplies from Dr. Howe into the mountains of Sphakia, where it was received with tears of joy and shouts of gratitude. Living in the open air, absolutely and really almost naked, gaunt with famine, but preferring the agonies of starvation to the monstrous abominations of Turkish captivity, these sad and helpless multitudes are the weapons which the Moslem is using against the hearts of their Christian fathers and brothers.

Dr. Howe makes a strong appeal to the people of England, (who have lately shown too courteous hospitality to the master of these cruelties,) and through his correspondence with the friends of Crete in America, he appeals also to us. More help is needed to feed and clothe those famishing victims, and the moral sentiments of indignant Christian America should also be brought to bear, through recognized official channels, against this cowardly and barbarous warfare. We are accustomed to shrink from contemplating the miseries of Andersonville; but they were perpetrated upon men—soldiers who had braved the horrors of war. These tortures are inflicted upon unoffending women and children, with the devilish intention of thereby subduing the otherwise indomitable bravery of the Christians of Crete. Shall such horrors go on, and the Christian world stand mute and unprotesting?

The Surratt Trial.

The result of the trial of Surratt is not unexpected. Anticipations of disagreement on the part of the jury have prevailed from an early stage of the proceedings, and settled down into an assumed fact when the jury had been out of Court some hours without rendering a verdict.

Nor is this disagreement inexplicable on rational grounds to those who have followed the testimony. More than one attempt has been made to ascribe the difference among the jurors to personal and partisan considerations. But there is no necessity and perhaps no excuse for these imputations. There is quite enough in the conflict of evidence, in the doubtful character of witnesses, and the conjectural character of many of the more positive statements, to suggest doubts and explain the grounds of disagreement. Few probably believe Surratt guiltless of complicity in some form with the projects which culminated in assassination, but this alone is not proof that he was privy to the final acts of Booth and his associates. While room is left for a doubt upon this point, the manner in which the trial has terminated is intelligible, if not fair or just.

Of the conduct of the trial, as well for the prosecution as for the defence, the impartial observer will not be inclined to speak very highly. The unseemly violence of Mr. Bradley must have been of but slight service to the prisoner, while upon himself it brought discredit. On the other hand, the excess of zeal which has been observable throughout Judge Pierrepont's management of the prosecution, has tended to excite misgivings as to the real strength of his cause. He has done over-much, both in the line of evidence and argument; introducing irrelevant matters continually, and parading issues not properly involved in the trial. Judge Fisher's bias, too, has been as evident as the bad taste and feeble logic of his final charge.

The difference of the jury is *not* equivalent to a verdict of acquittal. Surratt may be tried again if the Government so choose, and meanwhile he will remain in prison. But a second trial in capital cases is not usual, and is scarcely justifiable unless the prosecution acquire fresh and important evidence, of which in the present case nothing has yet been heard.

The Health of New-York.

Dickens, describing the famous "sweating sickness" which distressed London during the reign of Henry VII., says that "Lord Mayors and Aldermen are thought to have suffered most from it, whether because they were in the habit of over-eating themselves, or because they were jealous of preserving filth and nuisance in the city, (as they have been since,) I don't know." Should Autumn bring pestilence upon New-York, let us hope that some such poetical justice will be worked out upon those reckless and selfish citizens and officials who are doing so much by omission or commission to breed disease during this disastrously damp Midsummer.

It is no longer to be doubted, in the light of modern science and statistics, that not only such fell plagues as smallpox and cholera, but all other diseases, rage most violently where the sanitary condition of cities is worst. Dr. Harris tells us, in his last report, that of the 647 deaths for the week in New-York, one half—i. e. 329—were from "zymotic" diseases, that is to say, from diseases epidemic, contagious, or infectious. He adds that it was "in the limited districts of unhealthiness," namely, the Sixth, Tenth, Eleventh, and the southwestern half of the Twenty-second Ward, that "death reaped its excessive harvest." Now, these are the selfsame localities which have for a month showed the same fatality, while "the cleanly, well-drained, and well-housed portions of both New-York and Brooklyn show no increase of fatal disease."

It may, perhaps, be suspected that the dense population of the unhealthy districts is enough to account for their mortality. Not so. The Fifteenth Ward, more thickly crowded than any of those just named, is healthier, and that though it is lower in site than the "nuisance-afflicted" Twenty-second. It is simply the uncleanly wards which are the cholera beds of the city, and there, if the scourge return, it will have a forcing-house growth. Yet some of these filthy and nuisance-ridden spots are naturally "the most beautiful and elevated sections of the island." What is true of New-York is true the country over, as the recent news from the Plains so clearly testifies.

But our citizens are making a fatal mistake in fancying the Asiatic cholera the only disease to be feared and fought this Fall. A Summer of Egyptian rains is sure to breed pestilence of many sorts, as a fen distils miasma. Diarrhœal diseases, according to the authority just quoted, have killed most of the persons who have lately died in New-York, and typhus and typhoid fevers, cholera morbus, and inflammatory diseases of various types, are coming upon us to reap a fearful crop of death. As for the sickness which stops just short of death, it is already very prevalent. This we say in no alarmist spirit, and least of all to create a vulgar sensation. What we desire is to induce all good citizens to take the sanitary condition of the city, as far as possible, into their own hands. To some of the authorities it is hopeless to appeal; others may be shamed into activity by private exertions of patriotic citizens. But, apart from the question of responsibility for street filth and nuisances, let each dweller within the city "set his own house in order." In the spirit of that scriptural precept, enjoining each man to "build up that part of the wall over against his own house," let all our citizens see that their own premises and all over which they have influence or control are pure and clean.

The fevers and diarrhœal diseases by which the City is menaced, are, as we have shown, directly in ratio of the cleanliness of the City. Rheumatisms and inflammatory diseases of various sorts supervene always upon seasons remarkable for diarrhœal diseases. Thus the health of the City is so directly in our own hands that it is the highest civic duty to assure it—a political duty equal to a religious one—a "cleanliness next to godliness." The localities most needing the attention of the authorities and of their inhabitants have been so often specified by our reporters as to require no fresh enumeration. The removal of offal, garbage and filth, proper drainage and sewerage, better ventilation in buildings, the cleansing of gutters, of pipes, of pools of stagnant water, cleanliness of person—these and similar ways of purifying the City will be effectual. If more particularity be asked for, let our readers peruse the latter half of the Amended Sanitary Code of the Board of Health, published in the Times of Friday, the enforcement of which would make New-York one of the healthiest cities on the globe. As it is now, poisonous exhalations come from the streets and houses of the island, as deadly as the swamp-breaths of the Chickahominy.

Mexican Petroleum.

There are certain points in the situation of Mexico with regard to the United States, apart from the political relations of the two countries, which render it impossible that their mutual indifference and inaction should long continue. In no part of the world are so many of the rarest productions of nature lavished upon so wretched and undeveloped a population; and nowhere else is there so enterprising and ingenious a nation in close neighborhood to immense natural resources in the hands of incapable possessors. The wealth of the vegetable and mineral kingdoms is wasted upon guerrillas and peons within a few days' sail of marts and manufactories which it scantily reaches. If it was worth our while to go round the world to force open Japan, it will be far easier and more profitable to win our way into the barred treasure-house that lies close at our doors. The nations of Europe have retreated from the task, giving up even the debts for the sake of which they professed to assume it, and they will thank us for either course we may take with their insolvent enemy—whether to extinguish her national existence by war, or to regulate her internal affairs and create a commerce out of her splendid materials by peaceful aid.

Among the sources of wealth which must soon be made to contribute, in one way or other, to the trade of the world, there is one which exists in our own country, but is found in Mexico on a scale worthy of the tropical grandeur of the region. In the course of the surveys of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, made under Government direction by Major Barnard, sixteen years ago, there were discovered large deposits of petroleum, then regarded only as a natural curiosity. Within the last two years, extensive and accurate explorations of these oil-bearing regions have been made, and large purchases effected in the districts nearest to navigable waters, by Col. John McLeod Murphy, well known in the politics as well as in the late military history of the State of New-York. The excellent system of mining laws which Spain left as one fortunate vestige at least of her rule among her revolted colonists, enables purchasers to secure such tracts as they may select, under the title of *denuncios*, at very slight outlay, and free from any Government imposts; and the authorities who have successively controlled the country, including those now in power, have shown every disposition to aid foreigners in developing this new product which they were themselves too busy or too poor to utilize.

The Isthmus of Tehuantepec, sweeping by a bend of the general coast line nearly from east to west, separates the Atlantic from the Pacific by a central mountain backbone, edged by plains near either ocean, and in some places less in the whole width from tide to tide than one hundred and fifty miles. Its northern slope, containing the petroleum districts, is channeled by several rivers of no great length, but navigable for large vessels. Mahogany, pine and dye woods abound, the town of Minatitlan, on the Coatzacoalcos River, a place of 1,500 inhabitants, being the chief point of export for these products. The canton which includes most of the *denuncios* contains fourteen towns, many haciendas and grazing farms, and a population of about 20,000, most of whom belong to the peaceable native race of Oajaca Indians. Within its limits are the volcanos of Tuxtla and Orizava, not active since the last century, but still occasionally smoking, and still churning in the vast crucibles of their abysses the seething elements that constantly exude into lakes and fountains of bitumen.

The principal one of these pools is the Laguna de Alquitran, or tar lake, more than an acre in extent, of solid asphalt on the borders, but in the centre soft, and in many spots fluid and boiling with vapor. The substance of the famous pitch-lake of Trinidad is too largely mixed with clayey particles to be useful in commerce; but the analysis of specimens from Alquitran gives a copious yield of valuable oils. Many smaller similar pools exist, as well as petroleum springs, some directly upon the banks of deep rivers, and enormous beds along the sea-coast of *chapapote*, or petroleum hardened into the consistence of gum. Spontaneous ignition sometimes takes place in these lakes, covering the surface with a sheet of flame, and filling the air with strong bituminous odors. The whole appearance of the country recalls the celebrated deposits of asphaltum at Bakoo, on the western shore of the Caspian Sea, which have long been profitably though rudely worked for export, and are known as the Field of Fire.

It is singular that the uses which petroleum served among the ancients are quite different from its modes of employment in modern times. Many of the springs mentioned by them, and still yielding oil, as those in the island of Zante and on the plains of Persia, have been flowing for more than two thousand years. Their bitumen was chiefly used as a cement, especially by the Assyrians in their colossal constructions—a use which is revived in the asphalt pavements of Paris. Experiments successfully made at Boston, under Government direction, in the management of petroleum as a fuel, promise a great extension of the consumption of this substance, which is even now much employed in Mexico in place of fuel.

These deposits, together with the other immense natural resources of Mexico, will pour their wealth into the commerce of the world so soon as the United States shall determine in what way most wisely to aid in the redemption of that magnificent and miserable country. The next grand engineering achievement of the world, after the Atlantic Cable and the Pacific Railroad, must be the excavation of a ship canal across either Tehuantepec or Darien. The European Powers, standing aloof from any interference whatever, either hostile or friendly, with this continent, leave the way open for our country to construct and control this noble work. When this is done, Oriental commerce, reversing its secular tide, will flow from West to East across both our lines of transit, and in its course will regenerate the torpid life of Mexico.

A Year's Progress in Central Park.

We published, a few days since, a *résumé* of the annual report of the Commissioners of the Park, and the present condition of that public work is so gratifying that we may properly call attention to one or two of the more notable features of its management. Most of the expenses of the year were chargeable to the account of general maintenance and management; but $250,983 17 were occupied in works of construction. These consisted principally in the laying of walks, drains and boundary walls. One well-devised economy in the management is the plantation nurseries of the Park, which, as they thicken in growth, are carefully observed and thinned out by the selection of trees and shrubs for planting in other portions of the grounds. Nearly eighteen thousand were thus transplanted during the past year, besides the setting out of over seven thousand herbaceous plants. The increase in the richness and general development of the foliage, is one of the most encouraging symptoms at the Park, for it is in that direction alone that we must wait for time to complete beauties that art can never give, although it can materially aid in their arrangement. Any one who has seen the grand old trees of the English parks will not only be delighted at the present rapid growth of our foliage, but will even be content to enjoy by anticipation the days when all these carefully tended trees will be sturdy and wide-spread, giving rich shade and color to the picture which now is only sketched. And all who have noted the marvelous changes of beauty wrought by Napoleon in the sickly, sandy Bois de Bologne during the last ten years, will feel assured that the people's money will not be thrown away in improving Central Park.

There are two points in connection with the system of labor-employment in which the Commissioners show an economy and a wisdom never paralleled in this City. Good laborers are continuously retained in service, so that their training may not be lost, and, as long as fidelity and efficiency are shown, each person is continued in the particular duty in which his experience has made him peculiarly serviceable. Not only that, but there is no interference with the political sentiments of any of the employes. These two facts speak more than volumes of commendation could do. They show the animus of the managers to be an earnest desire for real and efficient promotion of the great public work intrusted to them, regardless of personal profit or party power. The Central Park is not a "machine," and as it is the first and only public enterprise hereabouts that has not been justly classed under that convenient phrase, it is worthy of continual appreciation.

The only notable suggestion made by the Commissioners, involving new and large outlay of money, is that of the establishment of a zoölogical garden within the Park. It is not a new design, but the condition of the grounds, making its commencement a matter of immediate consideration, gives it prominence in this year's report. It is not proposed to make the collection of animals scientifically complete, but to establish it upon a scale of sufficient breadth to make it a source of interest to the public, and even to serve as a valuable adjunct in educational matters for the children of our common schools. To the larger buildings containing the collection it is proposed to charge a small admittance fee, except on certain days of the week, for the purpose of "reducing the temptation to use them as lounges for idlers" who are not really interested in their contents; and it is suggested that, the system once established in regard to the larger buildings, it can be applied to such other isolated structures as may be found in practice to be overcrowded. This is a valuable and sensible idea, and comports well with the general good judgment of the management. We are glad to see that the Commissioners are taking important hints from the experience of similar European gardens, and that they are fully alive to the necessity of the thorough drainage and constant cleanliness in every department. Indeed, in all essentials, they seem to be well-grounded, and that their honest efforts are producing good fruit is a patent fact to all who frequent the great Park which is under their care.

The Corporation Attorney.

The Police Commissioners, in their annual report, furnish a special report from Capt. Brackett, the efficient commandant of the City Hall Precinct, of which the following is a summary:

	Prosecuted by the Corporation Attorney.
28,836 complaints against City railroad cars	none
392 complaints against hackmen	22
85 complaints against second-hand dealers	1
26 complaints against junk dealers	2

It seemed to us, in the first instance, that this was a very long story in a very few words, and, in the absence of any explanation by the Commissioners or by the Corporation Attorney, the public were warranted in forming a judgment not greatly to the credit of the latter official.

Since that publication we have received from the office of the Corporation Attorney an explanation of the matter, and also a copy of his annual report, which we have condensed for the information of our readers. From this it would seem that, in the mind of the Attorney, there was some doubt as to the legality of the charge made against the Railway Companies that were chartered prior to the passage of the ordinance requiring a license, and upon a legal trial the suit was decided against the City. With regard to the cases of such roads as properly come under the operation of the law, their charters dating subsequent to its passage, the course of procedure is more plain, and more easily determined. Of these cases there are altogether some 26,000, to prosecute each of which would entail upon the Attorney an unnecessarily great amount of labor, and embarrass the Courts by an addition of cumbrous litigation. Selecting against each Company a case having analogous conditions to the rest, he has prosecuted them, and by the decision arrived at all will be governed. On the whole, we are convinced that the Attorney has acted wisely in this matter, with an eye single to the weal of the City, and the pockets of the tax-payers. Of course, if the Courts decide a test case in favor of the City, the Companies will not care to incur the great expense of defending the rest; while, on the other hand, if the City is defeated, it would seem the greatest folly for the Attorney to follow up his discomfiture by 26,000 additional attempts.

TOWN TOPICS.

Recently Alderman Hardy introduced a resolution to the Common Council concerning the erection of a large *wholesale* market, on the land known in litigation and the City's history as the Gansevoort Purchase. No more important matter could be discussed, although the tone of discussion in our municipal councils has not hitherto been such as commends it to the taxpayers or the general public. The text of the resolution reads as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Council to the Corporation be instructed to prepare an application to be presented to the next Legislature for authority to issue bonds for the purpose of raising the necessary funds, and power—First, to erect on the ground known as the Gansevoort Purchase a large wholesale market, with ample facilities for the accommodation of country producers; second, when said Gansevoort market is finished, to erect on a part of West Washington Market property a retail market, adapted to the wants of that part of the City, the remainder of the Washington and West Washington Market ground to be sold for the benefit of the Sinking Fund.

Resolved, That in order to insure responsibility, the said markets shall be erected under the supervision of a commissioner, to be appointed by the Mayor of the City, to whom all plans and contracts shall be submitted for approval."

The immediate objection which occurs to the mind of every one on reading this is the rare opening for jobbery which it presents. It may well be argued that in these degenerate times nothing can be entirely free from that offence, and that in view of the great public need, we can afford to forget the incidental outrages that necessarily accompany it. Aside from this, however, we judge the creation of an exclusively wholesale market to be an unwise act. Where consumers and producers can be brought together there is a greater chance for universal satisfaction than where middlemen are permitted to go between and secure all the custom. That the farmers and producers of Long Island and the adjacencies *need* a place where they can exhibit and sell their vegetables, berries and fruits to retailers is doubtless true. The accommodations furnished now are the street, the gutter and the sidewalk. The farmers are unable to sell at all, without subjecting themselves to great personal inconvenience and extortion. If they were assured of a comfortable, neat and accessible stand in the morning, a healthful competition between the middlemen and actual consumers would not only benefit the community, but in the end release the producers from the bondage in which they now exist. We do not propose, in the narrow bounds of a "topic," to discuss the length and breadth of this question, but we conceive it to be our duty to call the attention of the authorities to the fact that the great need of to-day is a clean and wholesome and accessible *retail* market, and the sooner one is established, the earlier some man of enterprise will make his fortune.

The legal and dramatic professions have been greatly exercised over the question of property in foreign plays, the immediate cause of anxiety being the allegation made in behalf of Mr. Lester Wallack to the effect that Mr. W. J. Florence had violated his (Wallack's) rights by playing one of Robertson's great London successes, entitled "Caste." The case briefly stated is this. Mr. Wallack purchased from Mr. Robertson the exclusive right to play "Caste" in New-York and Brooklyn, and had intended to make it one of the features of his Fall and Winter season. Mr. Florence was in London at the time of its presentation, and was so much pleased with it that he went time and time again to see it, carefully noting its points, business and phraseology, all of which he subsequently wrote out for the purpose of producing it in this country. Availing himself of an opportunity at the Broadway Theatre, made by Mr. Barney Williams, Mr. Florence announced his intention to play "Caste." Mr. Wallack, through Messrs. Wm. Stewart, Theo. Moss and counsel, attempted to prevent the performance, and the matter has been argued several days before Judge Barnard. Two curious questions arise. In the first place, does Mr. Robertson's sale carry, in the absence of international copyright, any authority whatever? If yes, for what reason did Mr. Robertson associate Artemus Ward's name with his own in the authorship of "Ours?" In the second place, on the stand Mr. Florence testifies unequivocally that he wrote out the whole of this play from memory, without the assistance of any notes whatever; and this fact the plaintiffs see fit to doubt. The first question is purely legal in its apects; the second is a simple matter of fact. Mozart is said to have written out the whole of one of Mendelssohn's overtures after a single hearing. Mr. Florence has himself been subjected in earlier days to tests quite as difficult as this, and it is within the knowledge of every newspaper conductor that expert reporters have time and time again given, with remarkable accuracy, long reports of sermons, political speeches and meetings, written entirely from memory, the facilities for taking notes not having been at their disposal. Judge Barnard seems to have been of the opinion that Mr. Florence was doing no gross injury to the plaintiffs, as he not only permitted him to play "Caste" on Monday last, but to continue it during the week, and announce it for repetition this week. Whatever may be the issue of the question before the Courts, there can be no doubt of its weighty bearing in favor, sooner or later, of an international copyright law. In the absence of any, the only way to secure control of one's play is to adopt the plan of Messrs. Boucicault and Robertson in other instances, and associate the name of a citizen of the United States in the authorship.

Ordinarily the weather is not a Town Topic permitable in good society, but it would gratify us exceedingly if any well-bred man, woman or child could prove to our satisfaction that he, she or it have not discussed, and even worse, this very topic time and time again during the week just past. Occasionally the mornings have been dark and gloomy and wet, but generally the bright, warm sunshine has induced the men to leave their umbrellas at home, persuaded the ladies that it was just the weather for shopping, and got all the children out on the sidewalk for a little frolic, apparently for the sole purpose of a sudden disappearance, a tremendous rainstorm and a universal ducking. We are by no means persuaded that the clerk of the weather is a silent partner with Street Contractor—not cleaner—Whiting, but we greatly fear he is in league with the doctors and the druggists, and that terrible bills (of mortality) will, ere Autumn, stare us in the face.

We presume our readers have availed themselves of the streets, alleys, highways and car routes of the City freely and often during the past six days. If so, they will understand us when we remark that mosquitos, as such, have been unpleasantly numerous and tremendously active. Car drivers, conductors, stage drivers, apple women and other unhappy people who were compelled by the public character of their avocations to be much out of doors, sought refuge in handkerchiefs muffled about their necks and little bottles of very strong hartshorn, with which they anointed the itching palm, or other parts, as bites might demand. Men of science were seen to cock their heads knowingly to one side, and after a little scratching were heard to remark that the musquitoes evidently came from the sea. Perhaps they did, and if the men of science will kindly tell when they'll go back to the sea, in the name of a bitten public we will heartily thank them. The skeeter market is lively and nips are active, although we really do not think the demand equals the supply.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 10.

THE PRESIDENT ADVISED TO RESIGN.

The latest rumor growing out of the war office trouble is that President Johnson has been advised to resign. It is stated in such a manner that a general belief in its truthfulness pervades political circles, in which it is the absorbing topic of conversation; and the friends of the Administration argue that the result of such a step would be the disruption of the Republican Party. They predict that Senator Wade's accession to the Presidency would be followed in less than two months by a quarrel in the ranks of the supporters of Congress, and that the election of a Democratic President would be a fact as well assured as anything in the future can be. It is certain that this matter has been talked of by prominent members of the Cabinet; that some of them have advised the President not to hesitate in making the sacrifice for the benefit of his friends.

THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY STANTON.

The President himself is authority for the statement that no new developments in the Stanton imbroglio may be expected until after the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday next, after which there is reason to believe an order suspending Mr. Stanton from his office will be issued.

JUDGE FISHER AND MR. BRADLEY, SR.

The closing scenes of the Surratt trial to-day were exciting beyond the expectation of all, except those who anticipated an attempt at a rescue, which was provided against by the presence of an extra detail of policemen, who were stationed at convenient localities near the City Hall. Judge Fisher, after dismissing the jury, read an order striking the name of the senior Bradley, one of Surratt's counsel, from the rolls of the practicing attorneys in the Criminal Court, on account of the assault perpetrated by him on the person of the Judge on the 2d ult. There was an evident desire on the part of some of Bradley's friends to make a disturbance, and as Judge Fisher left the Court-room, he was followed by an excited crowd, the most of whom, it is well known, were armed with revolvers. But the presence of the Police prevented any serious result. After Judge Fisher reached the street cars, Mr. Bradley made his way through the crowd and into the car, where he delivered to the Judge a note challenging him to mortal combat. The note recited the fact that on the 2d of July, Judge Fisher had told Mr. Bradley that he would give him any satisfaction that he (Bradley) might demand, and asked Judge Fisher to designate some one to make the preliminary arrangements for a duel, the only stipulation being that the fight should occur outside the limits of the District of Columbia. Mr. Bradley's entrance into the car for the purpose of delivering the note, was interpreted by the crowd, which was constantly increasing, as an advance to a personal encounter, and the friends of the different parties shouted, "Give it to him Bradley," or, "Look out Fisher," at the same time preparing themselves to participate in the fight, if such a result followed. A serious riot was imminent at this juncture, and was only prevented by the appearance of a squad of Police, who jumped on to the car and stood ready to prevent any personal rencontre between the principals. Finally, Mr. Bradley left the car amid shouts from Judge Fisher's and his own friends of "Wait, wait for an answer." He paid no attention to the cries, however, and proceeded directly to his office, where he was soon joined by a number of his friends and fellow lawyers, and a call for a meeting of the members to discuss his summary dismissal. Judge Fisher proceeded quietly to his home in Georgetown, and the crowd, which had then reached the number of several thousand, was dispersed by the Police. In this connection, it will be of interest to know that a law of Congress imposes as a punishment for writing, sending or carrying a challenge in the District of Columbia for a duel, five years imprisonment, with hard labor, in the penitentiary; and also that about twelve years ago, Mr. Bradley, on receiving a challenge from an attorney who had been opposed to him in a suit, declined to fight and was duly "Posted" in accordance with the customs which then prevailed. He afterward published a lengthy defence of his refusal denouncing dueling as wicked, which was extensively reprinted in the North. It is suggested that the fact that Judge Fisher has but recently become a "member of the church," and that he would not on that account accept a challenge, had something to do with the prompt manner in which it was sent. It was dated on the 6th inst., the day the case was sent to the Jury, showing that Mr. Bradley anticipated the issue of the order which has produced the great local sensation of the day, and will probably result in his indictment under the act of Congress above referred to.

The sympathies of the public are divided in accordance with their political sentiments; Surratt's friends siding with Mr. Bradley, and the more respectable class of people sustaining Judge Fisher.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 10.

DISPATCHES FROM ADMIRAL PALMER.

Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from Rear-Admiral Palmer, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, dated on board his flagship, the *Susquehanna*, at Vera Cruz, Mexico, July 27. He was to leave that day for Aspinwall. Everything was quiet in Mexico. The health of the squadron was good.

AFFAIRS AT THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The amount of fractional currency received from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department during the week ending to-day was $491,000. Shipments for the same period were as follows: To the United States Depository at Baltimore, $40,000; to National Banks and others, $349,563; total shipments, $49,563. The United States Treasurer holds in trust for National Banks at this date, as security for circulating bank notes, $340,649,500; for deposits of public moneys, $38,787,950; total, $379,437,450. The amount of National Bank currency issued during the week was $68,020. The total amount in actual circulation at this date is $298,975,634. Amount of fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week was $232,700.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Returns received by the Commissioner of the General Land Office show an aggregate disposal of 79,521 acres of the public lands during the month of July last, at the following local offices, viz.: Ionia, Mich., 12,197 acres; St. Peter, Minn., 4,358 acres; Stevens' Point, Wis., 3,585 acres; Brownsville, Nebraska, 48,381.

The greater portion of the land was for actual settlement and cultivation under the Homestead Law, and the remainder sold for cash and located with military warrants and agricultural scrip.

POSTAL SERVICE BETWEEN TEXAS AND MEXICO.

The Post-office Department has authorized postal service between Galveston, Texas, and Tuxpan, Mexico, semi-monthly, by means of a line of packets established by Messrs. J. R. White & Co., of Galveston.

POST-OFFICES IN THE TERRITORIES.

During the week a number of orders have been issued from the Post-office Department providing for the establishment of Post-offices in the Territories of Utah, Nevada and Washington.

Appointments for Postmasters have also been made, so that these offices will immediately go into operation.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from Internal Revenue for the week, $3,744,460. Total for the fiscal year to date, $32,800,708.

PERSONAL.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Faxon returned to Washington this morning from a brief tour to the North.

NAVY BULLETIN.

Commander F. D. Roe has been detached from the command of the *Tacony* on the reporting of Commander R. R. Law, and ordered to report at Portsmouth, N. H., by the 25th of September for duty as Fleet Captain of the Asiatic Squadron, to be commanded by Admiral Rowan.

Commander E. E. Calhoun has been detached from duty as Fleet Captain of the South Pacific Squadron, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieut.-Commander John A. Howell has been ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

Fourth Day—Bonnie Doon Wins the Selling Race—Fleetwing Walks over for the Three-mile Dash—Connolly Wins the Mile-and-three-quarter Dash.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1867.

A dull and gloomy sky, strongly indicative of rain, had a powerful effect on the attendance at the course to-day, which exhibited a great falling off compared with the three previous days. The fair patronesses of the racing were afraid of spoiling their light and elegant toilettes by the anticipated storm, and thought it prudent to remain at home. The consequence was that the assemblage that witnessed the sport was mostly composed of the sterner sex, although there was a fair sprinkling of ladies on that portion of the grand stand devoted to their special accommodation. The day's sport consisted of only two races, the third on the programme, a three-mile race, being a walk over for *Fleetwing*, who was the only horse entered.

THE FIRST RACE.

The selling race, which was the first run, resulted in favor of Mr. Watson's b. f. *Bonny Doon*, a daughter of his imported horse *Balrownie*, now dead, out of a Revenue mare. She was strongly fancied by many good judges from her running in the three year old race the day before, won by the *Lucy Fowler* colt; and the clever style in which she won to-day, making her own running throughout, stamps her a good racer. She was sold, in accordance with the conditions of the race, by public auction immediately it was over, by the auctioneer, Dr. Underwood, and was bought by Mr. James Bevins, of New-York, for $625. The dash race of a mile and three-quarters produced a magnificent race between *Earring*, *Connolly* and *Morrissey*; *Luther*, although entered, never showing prominently in the race. *Morrissey* looked very formidable until coming up the stretch on the last mile, where *Connolly* headed him, and maintaining his advantage home, won by a length; *Earring* running with wonderful gameness, coming a second time, and beating *Morrissey* by a length for second place.

THE FIRST RACE

was for a purse of $300, for all ages, a selling race of a mile and half. Allowances of weight were made for horses in proportion to the price for which they were entered to be sold. The entries were T. G. Moore's b. h. *Gen. McMahon*, (formerly called *Larkin*,) 4 years old, entered to be sold for $600, and therefore allowed 14 pounds from his regular proper weight; Col. McDaniels' b. c. *Ripley*, 4 years, to be sold for $300, and allowed 21 pounds; J. S. Watson's b. f. *Bonnie Doon*, 3 years, to be sold for $300, and James J. Bevins' b. m. *Lady Dan Bryant*, also to be sold for $300, and like *Bonnie Doon*, allowed 21 pounds from her proper weight. In the pools, the *General*, *Bonnie Doon* and *Ripley* were alternately the favorites, but in one sold just before the start, *McMahon* sold for $265, *Bonnie Doon* and *Ripley*, $250 each, and *Lady Don* for $40. *McMahon* jumped off first, with *Bonnie Doon* second, but the latter quickly took the lead, and as they came past the stand she was leading a length; *Lady Don* second and *Ripley* third, two lengths before the *General*. At the quarter-pole *Bonnie Doon* still led, with *Ripley* and *Lady Don* side by side, a couple of lengths ahead of the *General*. On the backstretch *Lady Don* fell behind *Ripley*, who was a couple of lengths behind *Bonnie Doon* as they passed the half-mile-pole, the *General* and her ladyship running close together. *Bonnie Doon* continued in possession of the lead two lengths before *Ripley*, and the race evidently laid between these two, *Bonnie Doon* eventually winning by six lengths in 2:41¼; *Ripley* second, two lengths before the *General*, and *Lady Don*, who, as usual, sulked when looking well as they came up the stretch, a bad fourth.

First Race—Purse $300—Selling Race.—Dash of one and a-half miles, for all ages. Horses entered to be sold for $1,500, (the highest price,) to carry their appropriate weights; those for $1,000 allowed seven pounds; those for $600, fourteen pounds; those for $300, twenty-one pounds. Winner to be sold at auction, and surplus to go to the Association, &c.

J. S. Watson enters b. f. Bonny Doon, three years old, by imp. Balrownie, dam Pasta, by Revenue. To be sold for $300	1
D. McDaniels enters b. c. Ripley, 4 years old, by Jeff Davis, dam Nina, by Boston. To be sold for $300	2
T. G. Moore enters b. c. Gen. McMahon, (late Larkin,) 4 years old, by Lexington, dam Magenta, by imp. Yorkshire. To be sold for $600	3
James J. Bevins enters b. m. Lady Dan Bryant, 5 years old, by Lexington, dam Fanny G, by imp. Margrave. To be sold for $300	4

Time—2:41¼.

THE SECOND RACE

was a dash of three miles, for all ages, for which Messrs. Forbes & Jerome's ch. h. *Fleetwing* was the only entry, and he consequently galloped over for the purse of $1,000 which awaited the winner.

THE THIRD RACE

was for a purse of $500, dash of a mile and three-quarters, for all ages, the entries being *Luther*, *Earring*, *Morrissey* and *Connolly*. The gallant contest made by the last named in the two-mile heat race with *Fleetwing*, on the first day, made many fancy him strongly for this race. *Earring* had many influential supporters, and Mr. Sanford had a good opinion of her chances. *Morrissey* was heavily backed by the friends of the Secaucus stable, which has been in strong force at this meeting. *Luther*, however, had few adherents, as it was justly considered that his heavy weight (128 lbs.) would place him out of the race, and this proved to be the case. In the pools, *Morrissey*, as first, sold for $165; *Connolly*, $135; *Earring*, $120, and *Luther*, $90. Before the start, however, *Earring* came into such force that she sold in one pool for $510; *Morrissey*, $470; *Connolly*, $350, and *Luther*, $170. *Morrissey* jumped off with the lead, which was at the new three-quarter mile course stand, *Connolly* second, *Luther* third, and *Earring* last. In this order they entered the old course, near the half-mile pole, *Luther*, however, having fallen behind *Earring*. As they passed the judge's stand *Morrissey* was leading *Connolly* a length, and the latter was half as far before *Earring*. Rounding the first turn *Morrissey* increased his lead to two lengths, but as they went along the back stretch *Connolly* got to his saddle girths, *Earring* within a length of the latter. On the three-quarter stretch, these three were all together and a splendid race home ensued. *Morrissey* kept his lead until half-way up, when *Connolly* challenged and passed him, and the jockey of *Earring* commenced punishing his mare, and gamely responding, she shot out, and was gaining on *Connolly* at every stride. The goal, however, was too near, and *Connolly* won a splendidly contested race by a length; *Earring* beating *Morrissey* as far, and *Luther* a bad fourth. Time 3:13.

THIRD RACE.

Purse $500; dash of 1¾ miles, for all ages:

I. W. Pennock enters ch. c. J. A. Connolly, 3 years old, by Vandal, dam by imp. Margrave	1
M. H. Sanford enters ch. m. Ear-ring, 5 years old, by Ringgold, dam Emma Wright, by imp. Margrave	2
D. McDaniels enters b. c. Morrissey, 3 years old, by Breckinridge, dam by imp. Bonny Scotland	3
Forbes & Jerome enter b. h. Luther, 5 years old, by Lexington, dam Belle Lewis, by imp. Glencoe	4

Time—3:13.

THE PLAINS.

The Massacres of Railroad Workmen—A Stampede of Horses and Mules—A Seven Hours' Fight—The Troops Defeated—What it Costs to Kill an Indian—Increased Boldness of the Redskins.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT HAYS, E. D. PACIFIC RAILROAD, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1867.

This morning I sent by overland stage, to be then transmitted by telegraph, the brief particulars of the Indian outrages just committed in this vicinity.

All the savages from the Platte seem swarming upon us. Day before yesterday, but a short distance from this fort, seven men were engaged in labor upon the railroad. They were grading, and in the employ of CAMPBELL & CLINTON, contractors. As no Indians have been seen in this vicinity for several weeks, the men were unarmed. Suddenly from a ravine near by came the terrible war-whoop, and, like maddened demons, a dozen savages rushed down. The poor Irishmen, with cries of agony and terror, had barely time to throw down their spades and raise their hands in supplication for mercy, ere they fell filled with arrows. One poor fellow received six in his body. Then, with a bound, the savages dismounted, and with tomahawks dashed out the brains of the panting victims. And now occurred a curious sequel. Two of the men wore long hair, while the others were close shaved. The two former scalps were taken, while the others were left undisfigured.

Passing rapidly on from this massacre, the savages swept down upon Big Creek stage station, eight miles below. There forty infantry soldiers were stationed, and a dozen stage employes, all well armed with breech-loaders. It was 3 o'clock P. M. when they saw the Indians rapidly closing upon the stock, grazing not 500 yards away. Instantly every gun was brought into use, and soldiers and employes ran firing rapidly as possible, toward the devoted horses. Apparently unconcerned by the storm of bullets—not even turning a head to right or left, uttering no sound, and bending low upon the opposite sides of their ponies, these wild horsemen swept off with the horses. Not a bullet harmed them. At the time of their charge a teamster was watering his six mules in a ravine directly across their course. He abandoned the animals and they instantly ran off in wild fright across the prairie. One immense Indian, riding a pony hardly larger than a good-sized goat, instantly pursued the runaway team, urging the mules on with his lance. When sufficiently far away he cut the traces and added the animals to the others.

What does Government mean, is the query in everybody's mouth. Either these plains will have to be abandoned, or some energy shown in protecting people. With all our immense army, hardly a corporal's guard garrisons the different forts. Thus men are massacred under our eyes, and if the officers attempt succor, most probably our troops come back sadly cut down by attacks of superior numbers.

Immediately on receiving the news of the murders day before yesterday, Capt. ARMS was dispatched in pursuit with forty men. The Captain is a gallant officer and an old Indian fighter. Upon the banks of the Sabine River, twenty-five miles away, he came suddenly in view of the savages.

They immediately occupied the ravines, and by taking advantage of the ground, opened a severe fire upon our troops. Their number was about 200, and what was stranger and more unaccountable than all, they were led by a couple of white men.

These renegades frequently taunted our men in good English, and cursed them with terrible oaths. For six or seven hours the fight lasted, and our troops finally had to fall back, losing one man and six horses killed. Capt. ARMS received quite a severe flesh wound.

Five Indians were slain. Most of the savages had rifles, and but one was seen to use a bow. Thus the Indians have taken away some valuable stock and added eight graves more to those which are so thickly dotting our prairies. They have done this close to a fort, and received no chastisement, simply because Government officials in Washington have either been bought up or are asleep, while the Generals commanding the Western Department prefer visiting their families to fighting Indians.

The savages already begin to look at the pale faces with as much contempt as the latter formerly felt toward inferior races.

For every savage killed a dozen white scalps are hung in their wigwams, and all because the army of the United States, at an expense of one million dollars or more probably a day, are so placed that any band of two hundred Indians from their scanty three thousand can bid us defiance and laugh as they fling the mutilated bodies of emigrants in the roads.

The development of this country is being retarded years by the present management of Indian affairs.

To-day we have seen two large bodies of savages hovering on the distant hills.

They grow daily more bold, and their atrocities more dreadful. A sergeant with thirty men and a howitzer was sent out a short distance from camp yesterday evening, and discovered Indians driving away stock. One or two shells were sent whistling among them and they fled. I suppose soon we will hear of other massacres near.

The railroad is now completed 20 miles this side of Fort Harker, and we will soon have the cars at this point if some measures are taken to secure laborers. The country is rich and ought soon to be rendered into profitable farms.

We have suffered a good deal from cholera, but the disease is now passing on westward. Capt. CORBIN commands this post, Gen. GIBBS having been ordered elsewhere.

W. E. W.

The Desertion of Troops—Cholera—Fatal Case of Shooting.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT GIBSON, Indian Territory, July 31, 1867.

Official information has been received at this place, the headquarters of the District of the Indian Territory, to the effect that the troops comprising the garrison of Fort Arbuckle are deserting at a wholesale rate. The station was lately being reinforced by two companies of the Sixth United States Infantry in order that the threatened Indian hostilities might be more effectually resisted should they ever occur.

On the 12th of this month, while these companies were en route from Fort Smith, and when within forty miles of Arbuckle, they were overtaken by an enemy more merciless and more to be dreaded than any of the savage tribes with which they had thought they might be confronted. This monster foe was a very fatal type of genuine Asiatic cholera. Seven enlisted men died on the day the epidemic made its appearance, and nine the second day, besides one laundress and five civilian teamsters belonging to the command. In addition to these fatal cases, fifteen soldiers were sick of cholera in hospital, and about the same number being treated in camp and quarters.

On the 21st inst. that portion of the command not sick arrived at the Big Sandy, a river within seven miles of Arbuckle, and learning that cholera also prevailed at the station, the commanding officer concluded to go into quarantine until such times as the epidemic should assume a more favorable turn, but up to the present time the disease has not materially abated, though the number of fatal cases daily occurring is much less now than when it first appeared, owing probably to the larger experience in its treatment on the part of the Surgeon in charge.

The great number of deaths occurring in so short a period has produced an utter consternation among the men, and the entire garrison is demoralized beyond all power of control. As a natural consequence large numbers have deserted both from the companies on the Big Sandy and those forming the old garrison of Arbuckle, under the apprehension that by this course they can the more effectually escape the fell scourge.

On the night of the 17th inst. eighteen soldiers and all the civilian teamsters belonging to the garrison left in a body, taking each, one of the public mules or horses, and a complete set of horse equipments. In the morning a detachment of the Tenth United States Cavalry was dispatched in pursuit of the fear-stricken fugitives, but up to noon of the 21st inst. it was not known that they had been overtaken. In addition to those who had left in squads, individual cases of desertion were daily occurring, and it is more than probable that the command will be so decimated as to render it wholly unequal to the exigencies of the service should the epidemic prevail for any length of time.

The cholera at Fort Gibson is believed to be subsiding, and at the present time the new cases are not averaging more than one per day. We are now having cool nights and less of wet weather, conditions thought to be favorable for a better state of health.

On the 22d inst. a fatal case of shooting was indulged in at this place, between two Cherokee negroes, named respectively JAMES CLARK and ANDY MORRILL. The latter had on the previous day beaten the wife of CLARK in a brutal and inhuman manner, without sufficient cause, whereupon CLARK sought redress of the indignity by an attack upon MORRILL with a loaded musket, but after discharging his gun once without effect, he was shot dead by the latter. MORRILL occupied a very prominent position among the colored men of the Territory. He has been taken into custody by the authorities of the Cherokee Nation, and is to be tried for murder.

E. H. H.

INDIAN PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

The Preliminary Meeting in St. Louis—Details of the Plans Agreed Upon.

From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 8.

The Commissioners assembled at Gen. SHERMAN's Headquarters yesterday morning at half-past 10 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, and proceeded immediately to business, President TAYLOR, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, taking the chair. The other Commissioners present were Gens. SHERMAN, HARNEY and SANBORN, and Senators HENDERSON and TAPPAN. Mr. A. S. H. WHITE acted as Secretary. After approving the minutes of the previous meeting, Gen. SHERMAN offered the following resolution for the consideration of the Board:

Resolved, That the Board of Commissioners proceed first to Fort Leavenworth, and thence send out runners to assemble all the hostile bands of Indians south of the Platte at the same point on the Arkansas, at or about the middle of October.

Resolved, That the Board then proceed to Omaha, and thence send out runners to invite all hostile Indians, north of the Platte, to meet them about the middle of September at some point at or near Laramie.

Resolved, That the Board then proceed by steamboat to the highest point in the Missouri river, accessible, and to confer with all Indians they may be able to meet; and, also to examine and take testimony as to the lands available for a Northern Reservation.

Commissioner TAPPAN then submitted the following resolutions for the consideration of the Board:

Resolved, That runners be sent out immediately, to call in the Chiefs and head-men of the hostile tribes to meet this Commission in council. The Southern Indians at the mouth of the Little Arkansas, Kansas, about the 15th of October; the Northern Indians at Fort Laramie, about the 15th of September next.

Resolved, That this Commission proceed without delay to the Southwest Indian Territory, to hold a council with the Cherokees and other Indians of that Territory, with a view to the purchase of land, and the settlement of the Plains Indians among them, the object being to concentrate all the Indians in the Indian Territory, preparatory to declaring them citizens of the United States, and the establishment of a Government over them.

The members of the Board then discussed the policy presented in the foregoing resolutions at some length, when, on motion of Mr. HENDERSON, their further consideration was postponed until it was determined when and where to meet the Indians north and south of the Platte. On motion of Mr. HENDERSON it was agreed that Gen. SHERMAN and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs should communicate with the respective officers and agents under their control, directing them to send out runners to the Indians in the vicinity of their respective posts and agencies, to meet the Commissioners at Fort Laramie at the next full moon in September, and directing such officers and agents to notify the Indians south of the Platte to meet the Commissioners at Fort Laramie at the time of the full moon in October next. The subject of the distribution of the annuity goods, now in transitu, for the Cheyennes, Araphahoes, Kiowas and Camanches, was considered, and it was decided that said goods should be placed in the possession of the agents of the respective tribes, and await the instructions of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in the premises. The resolution of Commissioner TAPPAN was voted upon as an amendment to the resolution submitted by Gen. SHERMAN, and was rejected. Mr. HENDERSON then moved that the Commission leave the City of Omaha on Tuesday next, the 13th instant, which was agreed to. On motion of Mr. HENDERSON it was adopted, that the President of the Board and Commissioner SANBORN be constituted a committee to purchase all supplies necessary for the Indians to be visited, and for the Commissioners. Mr. HENDERSON also moved that the President of the Board have authority to employ a phonographic reporter to accompany the Commission, which was adopted. On motion of Gen. SHERMAN it was agreed that the Commission adjourn to meet at Fort Leavenworth on Monday, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock M. After a further interchange of views, relating to the general subject of Indian affairs, in connection with the proposed visit of the Commission, the Board adjourned.

Thus it will be seen that the Commissioners are to meet the Northern Cheyennes, the Ogallallah Sioux, and such other hostile tribes as can be got together at Laramie at full moon in September, and the Southern Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas and Camanches at Fort Larned, on the Arkansas, by full moon in October. The Commission have separated to meet in Leavenworth on Monday. Senator HENDERSON left for home last evening, and will meet the Commissioners at Omaha. Some of the Commissioners will leave this afternoon on the steamer *St. John*, which has been chartered by Gen. SHERMAN to convey the Commissioners to the head waters of the Missouri. The outfit and ambulances will be taken on board at Omaha.

In order to carry out the policy of the Commissioners, the following telegram was sent yesterday evening:

TELEGRAM TO GEN. HANCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, MO., Aug. 7, 1867.

Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock, Commanding Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas:

The Commissioners appointed to adjust Indian affairs have resolved to meet the Northern Indians at or near Fort Laramie, at the full moon of Sept. 13, and the Southern Indians at Fort Larned a month later, say Oct. 13. You may now notify commanding officers of this fact, and have them send out notice when practicable, and do all they can to facilitate their assemblage. The proper point for assemblage is on the south side of the Arkansas River, opposite Fort Larned.

In the mean time you may carry on your military operations with the object of protecting the usual routes and existing settlements, and not invade the country south of the Arkansas, except in pursuit of some party that has committed acts of hostility. I want the deliberations of this commission to be as little disturbed by the acts of our troops as possible, so this effort to settle the Indian question peaceably may have a fair chance of success. We come to Leavenworth by next Monday, and would like you to meet us.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Lieut.-General U. S. Army, Commanding.

TELEGRAM TO GEN. AUGUR.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, MO., Aug. 7, 1867.

Commanding Department of the Platte, Omaha:

The Committee appointed to adjust Indian affairs have resolved to meet the Northern Indians at or near Fort Laramie at the full moon of September, viz.: the 13th, and the Southern Indians about Oct. 13, at Fort Larned. You may notify all commanding officers of posts of this fact, and may send runners out to the Crows as well as Sioux, and facilitate their coming together, and the Commissioners at Laramie should be prepared to feed all Indians as they assemble at Fort Laramie.

There is no necessity for SPOTTED TAIL going to the council, as we can see him *en route*, and take him along with a few of his chiefs. We want, if possible, to confer with the Indians who have been or are likely to become hostile and at the same time appointed. In the meantime you may confine your military operations to the defence of the great routes and the settlements already established. We will come to Omaha by next Tuesday or Wednesday, and would like to meet you there.

W. T. SHERMAN.

TELEGRAM TO SUPERINTENDENT MURPHY.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Aug. 7, 1867.

Thomas Murphy, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Atchison, Kansas:

Communicate at once to the respective agents of your Superintendency to send out runners to all the hostile and other Indians in their agencies, to meet the Indian Peace Commissioners at Fort Larned at the full moon in October next.

N. G. TAYLOR, President Commissioners.

A similar dispatch to the above was also sent to H. B. DENMAN, of the Northern Superintendency, instructing him to assemble the Indians at Fort Laramie.

MILITARY RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The Second Cabinet Consultation Upon Mr. Stanbery's Opinion.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 6.

The history of the second Cabinet meeting, held to consider Mr. STANBERY's opinion upon the Military Reconstruction Bill, has not been written. At the close of the first meeting, where it was discussed, Mr. JOHNSON rushed into the papers to show the country that, with the exception of the Secretary of War, he had in the main the hearty support of his entire Cabinet. The character of the second meeting he, however, carefully concealed. Further than this, the same papers which received his authorized account of the first Cabinet consultation regarding the Attorney-General's opinion, at once aserted, and to this day continue to assert, that the Cabinet was and is unanimous regarding the President's power over the District Commanders in the South, as claimed by Mr. STANBERY. Still further, when the House of Representatives, on the 18th of July last, on motion of Gen. SCHENCK, inquired whether the publication concerning the proceedings of the Cabinet in the matters alluded to was by authority, and whether a "full and complete record or minute of all the proceedings, conclusions and determinations of the President and Cabinet relating to said acts of Congress and their interpretation, is embraced or given in said publication, the President, after twelve days' deliberation, replied, stating that the publication was by authority; "and that it comprises the proceedings in the Cabinet relating to the acts of Congress mentioned in the inquiry, upon which, after taking the opinions of the heads of the several Executive Departments of the Government, I had announced my own conclusions."

After the reading of this message in the House, Gen. SCHENCK, in moving to refer it to the Judiciary Committee, said: "I do not move that they shall have power to send for persons and papers, for they have that power already. If they choose to exercise it in that direction, I say, Sir, that they may find some facts very different from those contained in that message."

Some of the facts alluded to will be found in the following account of the final Cabinet consultation upon Mr. STANBERY's opinion. Regarding them, Mr. JOHNSON, in his message says: "Other questions arising from these acts have been under consideration, upon which, however, no final conclusion has been reached. No publication in reference to them has, therefore, been authorised by me; but should it at any time be deemed proper and advantageous to the interests of the country to make public those, or any other proceedings of the Cabinet, authority for their promulgation will be given by the President."

STANBERY'S OPINION IN CABINET.

At this second consultation there were present Messrs. SEWARD, STANTON, WELLES, MCCULLOCH, STANBERY, and, of course, the President. Mr. RANDALL has not been mentioned in outside circles in connection with it, and, in fact, it is a matter of very small consequence to any one whether he was or was not present. Mr. STANBERY came in with his opinion [illegible] and a series of questions to be asked the various members of the Cabinet, as if they formed Mr. JOHNSON's select school, and this were their weekly examination. The questions had been prepared with great care, and some of them were very cunningly framed. The object was to get affirmative answers to them, and then publish the result to the world, precisely as had been done after the first meeting. No wonder it took the President twelve days to devise a message, which, while seeming to conceal nothing, concealed everything.

Mr. STANTON was one of the first to speak. Said he, in substance: "Mr. STANBERY, you had better have served your opinion upon each of us. I expected something of this sort, and last night I sat down and wrote out my opinion. Here it is. I propose to file it, by way of answer, and then I shall be ready to reply to your questions categorically." Though somewhat taken aback, Mr. STANBERY went on with his catechism. One of his first questions was the following: "Do you hold that the President, under the Constitution, as Commander-in-Chief of the army, has power to control the action of the District Commanders? With this he went the rounds of his class, taking care that the weight of Mr. STANTON's reply should not come in till the last, lest the unanimity which the President and Mr. STANBERY were seeking should be seriously disturbed. It was: "Mr. SEWARD? Yes;" "Mr. WELLES? Yes;" "Mr. MCCULLOCH? Yes"—all prompt and positive—then Mr. STANTON?

There was a pause here on the Attorney-General's part, and he partially laid down his catechism to hear the answer. "Yes," said Mr. STANTON. "He has power to see that the law is executed, and that the District Commanders discharge their duties in the execution of the law *within its letter and spirit*." Mr. STANBERY's questions were numerous, but this reply of Mr. STANTON appears to have broken their force somewhat. The other "constitutional advisers" confined their remarks to all possible variations upon the word yes, intonating it firmly, doubtingly, in a weak voice or in a strong one, according to the degree of subserviency implied by the question. To each and all, however, Mr. STANTON gave a clear, full and searching answer, and in this way nearly the whole afternoon was consumed, Mr. STANBERY propounding the questions, and Mr. STANTON writing him terse and scathing replies.

When the lesson was over, and the opinion of the Attorney-General had been indorsed by the majority without comment, and swallowed whole, it was decided to issue a military order to the District Commanders, embodying the various points of the STANBERY opinion. Mr. JOHNSON asked Mr. STANTON if he would draw his order up. The Secretary replied that he had no special objection to performing clerical duty, but that, in his opinion, no regular military order could or should be issued in the case. Upon this proposition he then expressed himself at length, and with such force and effect, that Mr. WELLES rose and gave in his adhesion to Mr. STANTON's views. He, in turn, was followed by MCCULLOCH and SEWARD, and finally the President and STANBERY were obliged to yield.

The result is well known. Instead of a military order, in due form, from the War Department, the circular letter to the District Commanders, which excited so much curious comment at the time it was issued, and of which Gen. GRANT, under date of June 28, wrote to SHERIDAN: "Enforce your own construction of the bill until ordered to do otherwise. The opinion of the Attorney-General has not been distributed to the District Commanders in a language or manner entitling it to the force of an order. Nor can I suppose that the President intended it to have such force." No wonder that Mr. JOHNSON refused this record to the House, or that he feels it necessary to the success of his schemes to force Mr. STANTON out of his Cabinet! No wonder that loyal people desire him to stay and feel safer for his presence.

H. V. N. B.

FLOODS IN NEWARK.

Breaking of the Morris Canal and the City Reservoir—Loss Over $100,000.

From the Newark Advertiser, Aug. 10.

One of the most severe disasters with which our city has been afflicted occurred yesterday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock. The rain, which has been so abundant for the past fortnight, culminated in a very heavy shower, the severity of which was felt more particularly in the northern part of the city, extending as far north as Woodside, while in Belleville, Bloomfield and the lower part of this city the shower was very moderate. The great fall of rain overflowed Meadow Brook, which divides Orange from Newark, carrying away the culvert at Gray-street, Roseville.

The mass of water rushed with great violence down Orange-street, toward the Morris Canal, and, with the reservoir and other tributaries, swelled the canal till it overflowed for nearly a mile from Orange-street, toward the north. Opposite the new city reservoir it broke in two places, the greatest excavation being twenty-five feet wide and twenty feet deep; the water poured out with such force as to wear away the bottom of the ordinary channel nearly fifteen feet. The damage to the canal is estimated by the Superintendent of the locality in which the break occurred, at about two thousand dollars. Laborers are already at work and the repairs will be pushed as rapidly as possible, so that boats will be able to continue their trips by next Monday afternoon. The water from the canal forced its way into the aqueduct reservoir and there broke open a passage on the east side. Increased by this new supply of water, it was swelled into a roaring torrent. It first overflowed an old house in which an engine was stationed for the purpose of pumping water into the aqueduct pipes, both to increase the supply and to afford a cooler to the main body of the water. The fires of the engine were immediately extinguished and the wells overflowed. It will be two or three days before work can be again resumed. The engine situated a short distance further down the stream, used by the Aqueduct Company for the same purpose, is in the same situation, and until these repairs can be effected the city will be deprived of the 500,000 gallons of pure water which these engines daily supplied. On the opposite side of the street the culvert (the famous Eighth Ward culvert) was torn open for a distance of forty feet, thence bursting into the basement of the Washington straw hat factory with such force that the workmen barely escaped through the windows. Two or three ponderous pressing machines were moved from one side of the room to the other. The floor is covered four or five inches with mud and sand. In the yard of the factory, the water moved a large building, 60 feet long, from its foundation. The drying rack and a large number of boards were floated off the premises, and immediately seized by the crowd who followed the stream to secure what plunder they could. Mr. RAVENHILL loses about $3,000. Ex-Alderman SMITH, who owns the property on Sheffield-street, estimates his loss at $1,000. His tenants, some of whom were hardly able to escape with their lives, estimate theirs at from $300 to $400.

The torrent thence rapidly made its way to Sheffield-street, carrying with it doors, windows, outhouses and live stock of every description. The most serious injury was done to PALMER & CO.'s printing ink factory on the corner of High-street and Seventh-avenue. They suffer a total loss of their entire stock, which, being mostly imported, is very expensive. The firm had a contract to supply the New-York *Herald* with a large quantity of ink this morning and HARPERS on Monday, while not a pound can be gathered to fill either order. The foreman thinks the loss will not fall short of $25,000. The company hope to get in working order within a week. The water submerged the adjoining factory of ANDREW SCHLECT, who loses nearly $3,000 worth of tanning stock. A tannery belonging to LEWIS BECH, on GEORGE COBB's premises, and OSBORN's pottery was damaged to the extent of $1,000 each. The stone bridge is entirely carried away, excepting the sidewalk and a single wagon track. The Horse Car Railroad Company are building a temporary bridge, and hope to have it completed by 12 o'clock to-night. The saddle cloth factory of NICHOLS & TOMPKINS came near being carried away. The foundations on the lower side were undermined, and the northeast corner gave way, precipitating a safe and some tools into the stream; the safe was carried nearly fifty feet below the building. The valuables had been removed from it. The company estimate their loss at $3,000.

The water has filled the quarries on the Bloomfield road to such an extent as to cause much delay and expense in its removal. The Morris and Essex Railroad bridge at East Orange, near the junction, was washed away, but was repaired during the night, causing no delay on the road.

The whole loss is estimated variously from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. But this does not include the loss of many poor families who were driven out of their homes and whose loss is relatively greater than any we have mentioned!

It is a strange coincidence that on the 13th August, 1842, twenty-five years ago to-day, a similar flood occurred, though not so devastating in its nature.

At Fairmount Cemetery, a funeral procession had just reached the ground when the water burst upon them. The hearse and coaches became fast in a gully, and were with difficulty rescued; the water came up into the carriages, wetting the inmates, and at one time it was feared that they would be upset and carried off. The grave was completely filled up, and the access to it being impossible, the party returned without making the burial. In the procession was an omnibus containing a delegation from the Eureka Lodge of Freemasons, who made their escape by clambering out the windows.

Gail Hamilton and George Arnold.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: In a volume entitled *Wool Gathering*, written by Gail Hamilton, and published by Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS, occurs, at page 187, the subjoined passage:

"Praying at the grave is also held to be putting on airs. This, however, is only a modification of the silly sentimentality which prompted GEORGE ARNOLD to request or direct that there be no singing or praying at his grave or over his remains. GEORGE must have had a keen sense of the worthlessness of his poor clay.

'*De mortuis nil nisi bonum.*'

'When scoundrels die, let all bemoan 'em.' Not that GEORGE was a scoundrel—only a wishy-washy poet, and when a wishy-washy poet makes such a request, it is well enough to blunt his arrows by telling the world that he is wishy-washy, and let it go at that."

It was "well enough," of course, that Gail Hamilton should, at once, and finally, fix GEORGE ARNOLD's rank in literature, by "telling the world" her opinion of him; and, doubtless, "the world" breathes freer, now that this point is settled—with so much taste, refinement, and delicate womanly feeling—by such a tremendous weight of authority. "Telling the world" an untruth, however, as a pretext for this conclusive, precious, and eminently humane utterance, was not "well enough;" nor can the friends of the dead poet be content to "let it go at that." The late GEORGE ARNOLD—upon whose "poor clay" his critic tramples with such exquisite merriment—made no request, and left no direction, in respect either to the disposal of his remains, or to prospective funeral ceremonies over them. That he was buried without such ceremonies was exclusively due to the wishes of his relatives and intimate friends. This I am able to state with absolute certainty. If any "arrows" are "blunted," therefore, they are not his. The condition of the amiable Gail Hamilton's quiver may be left to the serious consideration of its owner.

Your insertion of this note—which I write at the late Mr. ARNOLD's literary representative—will much oblige his friends. Very respectfully, yours,

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1867. WILLIAM WINTER.

SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.

The Jury Question in North Carolina—Correspondence Between Gov. Worth and Gen. Sickles.

RALEIGH, N. C., Saturday, Aug. 10.

The following telegraphic correspondence between Gov. WORTH and Gen. SICKLES, took place this evening:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, Aug. 10.

Major-Gen. Sickles, Commanding the Second Military District, Charleston, S. C.:

The County Courts whose duty it is to revise and provide juries both for our County and Superior Courts, in many counties have not made such revisal since your order No. 32. This omission has not sprung from a disposition to disobey your orders. Your order qualifies as jurors those who have been assessed, and who shall have paid taxes for the current year. The words "current year" have been construed as the present fiscal year, ending the 30th day of September next. Our revenue act, sec. 44, page 12, requires the tax lists to be placed in the Collectors hands on or before the first day of July. The machinery of our Revenue Law makes it impossible that the clerks can have tax lists ready for delivery much before the first of July. Sheriffs usually begin to collect about the 20th of May, and are allowed until October 1 to complete the collection and make returns. The County Courts cannot know who have paid taxes this year until the Sheriffs shall have made their returns at the first term of our County Courts, occurring after the 1st of October. I have no doubt all the County Courts will comply with your order. The Fall Circuit of our Superior Court is just beginning. It is believed that in many, probably in all the counties, the jury lists will not be revised. Two of our Judges, now in my office on their way to their circuits, report to me that they have just consulted Col. BUFORD, and that he construes your order as forbidding them to try any suit before a jury not conformable to your order No. 32. If it be true, as I think it is, that the County Courts have construed your order as above set forth, the calamity will result that no Courts will be held in the Fall Circuit in very many of the counties. If you can suggest any mode of averting this calamity by telegram, I will communicate it by telegram to the Judges.

(Signed) JONATHAN WORTH,
Governor of North Carolina.

GEN. SICKLES' REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS, CHARESTON, S. C., Aug. 10.

To His Excellency Gov. Worth, Governor of North Carolina:

The circumstances set forth in the telegram of your Excellency show that it has been impracticable to revise the jury lists, in compliance with General Order No. 32, in time for the present term of the courts. Paragraph two of General Order No. 32 is therefore suspended in its application to the present term of the Superior and County Courts for North Carolina, and the jurors for said term may be empaneled as heretofore provided by law. The publication of Your Excellency's telegram, and this reply is authorized for the information and guidance of all concerned. By command of

Maj.-Gen. D. E. SICKLES.

Signed J. W. CLOUSE, Capt. and A. A. G.

Affairs in Hartford—Fatal Shooting Casualty—Suspension of the New-Britain Normal School.

HARTFORD, Conn., Saturday, Aug. 10.

DENNIS HAYNES, of Boston, Mass., was accidently shot with a pistol in the hands of JOHN O'TOOLE this noon, and died almost instantly. HAYNES and O'TOOLE, both dry-goods peddlers, were engaged in a friendly game of cards, and at the close of the game HAYNES pulled from his pocket a revolver, which, having just been cleaned and oiled, he handed it to O'TOOLE, who took it, and not knowing it was loaded, pulled the trigger, and it went off, the ball entering HAYNES' breast. The jury returned a verdict of accidental shooting. O'TOOLE belongs to New-York, and Haynes leaves a wife, whom he married six months ago in Boston.

The body of a man named OWEN KEEGAN was found floating in the Connecticut to-day. KEEGAN has been missing since Thursday, and it is supposed he was drowned while he was bathing.

The Board of Education met in the Governor's room in this city to-day, and voted to suspend the Normal School at New-Britain, in accordance with a resolution passed by the late Assembly. Prof. NORTHROP will take care of the library, apparatus, &c.

The National Academy of Sciences meets in this city on Tuesday next, at 10 A. M. A large number of Professors and scientific men from all parts of the country will be present.

Affairs in St. Louis—The North Missouri Railroad—Train Direct from St. Louis to St. Joseph—The Heated Term.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 10.

The guage of the North Missouri Railroad has been changed from 5 feet 6 inches to 4 feet 8 inches, and now conforms to the guage of all the roads in Iowa and Illinois, and the Hannibal and St. Joseph road. Trains will run direct from St. Louis to St. Joseph hereafter. The work of changing the guage, the distance being one hundred and seventy miles, was accomplished in three days.

There were four fatal cases of sunstroke here yesterday.

The Mayor of Mobile Arrested for Violation of the Civil Rights Bill.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, Aug. 10.

Mayor GUSTAVUS HORTON was arrested to-day by United States Commissioner W. D. TURNER for the violation of the Civil Rights Bill, in the case of the negro JOHNSON. The case consisted in the banishment of the negro, who had lost a leg in the Union service. Mayor HORTEN gave bail in $2,000 for his appearance on Monday.

Daring Robbery in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 10.

The residence of Mr. EBERSON, on the banks of the Ohio River, near the mouth of the Little Miami, was entered last evening by three men, who proceeded to bind the entire family with cords, and then robbed them of $3,400 in money and bonds, and all of Mrs. EBERSON's jewelry. No further clue to the robbers has yet been obtained.

Death of a Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Aug. 10.

Mr. J. W. FITCH, for several years past correspondent of the Boston *Post*, died to-day after a long illness with typhoid fever. The Correspondents' Club, of which the deceased was a young but valuable and esteemed member, meet this evening to take action concerning his funeral.

Collision on the St. Lawrence River.

QUEBEC, Friday, Aug. 9.

The steamer *Secret*, belonging to the Gulf Port Steamship Company, while on the way from Montreal last night, ran into the steamer *Lake St. Peter*, cutting her in two and sinking her in three minutes. The crew took refuge on the wheel-house and were all saved. The *Secret* did not sustain any material damage.

Members of the Chicago Board of Trade Arrested for Grain-Gambling.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 10.

Several members of the Board of Trade have been arrested for gambling in grain, under a recent law of this State, making short sales gambling.

Western Union Telegraph.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Aug. 10.

The Western Union Telegraph Company's line is completed to Tallahassee, Florida, and is now ready for business. The line to Quincey will be completed next week.

Accident to a Lock at St. Catharine's.

ST. CATHARINE'S, Ontario, Saturday, Aug. 10.

The bark *Niagara* carried away four gates of Lock No. 15 this morning. The passage will probably be repaired by Tuesday.

Fire in Quebec.

QUEBEC, Friday, Aug. 9.

A fire on Daeguellion and Richelieu streets last night, destroyed ten houses. The fire alarm telegraph being from some cause unavailable, no alarm was given.

Fire in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Saturday, Aug. 10.

The planing mill of KRAUSE & Co. was burned last night. The loss is estimated at $15,000. There was no insurance.

Death of an Army Surgeon.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 10.

DR. GEORGE W. SHIELDS, of Philadelphia, assistant surgeon U. S. A., died this morning of yellow fever.

Weather Reports.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Aug. 10.

Another heavy rain fell to-day, with a prospect of more, but it is not thought that enough has yet fallen to injure the crops.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Aug. 10.

There was a heavy rain-storm this afternoon, accompanied with thunder and lightning.

THE YACHT CRUISE.

The Run from New-London to Newport.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Thursday, Aug. 8, 1867.

The vessels belonging to the fleet that left New-London this morning have all arrived safely.

Owing to the baffling winds, calms and fogs, there was no opportunity for a fair contest. The yachts were late in getting under way, and as the tide and wind failed them through Fisher's Island Sound, a dense fog coming up, most of the fleet came to anchor to avoid accidents. The *White Wing*, sloop, Mr. HOMANS, owner, came off victor, and the *Restless* came in last.

The *Palmer* and the *Dauntless*, on coming up to Beaver Tail Light, presented a most beautiful appearance. In passing Point Jude, the *Palmer*, being to leeward and astern of the *Dauntless*, worked up to windward, and then began to pile on the canvas. In addition to her mainsail, foresail, jib, flying-jib, jib-topsail and staysail and two gaff-topsails, she first set her squaresail, then two water sails, then a square topsail, then a ringtail-sail and studding-sail. Mr. BENNETT, not to be outdone, sent aloft sail for sail, and, it is said, outnumbered Mr. LOPER one sail, though what it could have been, unless a maintop-squaresail, it is difficult to tell. An old yachtsman, who was on board the *Fleur de Lis*, just ahead of these splendid yachts, said that this was the first time he had ever seen that number of sails set upon a yacht, and never elsewhere, except upon an East Indiaman. The appearance of the two yachts as they came in was described by him as being magnificent in the extreme, as they slowly but majestically moved up the river, making their entrance to Narragansett Bay. The sun was sinking behind Point Jude, and their white sails and lofty, tapering spars were lighted up by its sloping rays with a tinge of beauty that no artist's brush can rival. It was a sight; and for once I was mad that I should have taken the train from New-London and come over here by rail.

To-morrow the fleet go up to the country residence of Mr. DODGE, the owner of the yacht *Silvie*, where the gentlemen will be entertained by a Rhode Island clam bake.

The opportunities for racing during this cruise, with the exception of the run up from Glen Cove to Huntington Bay and Harbor have been simply villainous. One time rain in torrents; another calms, head winds and fogs. It is true, our friends on shore have made up for much of our disappointments on the water by the courteous manner in which we have been treated, and then "we live in hopes that we may be happy and may keep our heads up."

MONTGOMERY.

The Position of Ex-Senator Harris.

ALBANY, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1867.

To the Editor of the Evening Journal:

My attention has just been called to what purports to be a letter written by me—though signed "Ira E. Harris"—and published in the New-York *Herald* of this month. No such letter has been written by me or by my authority. I have not been in the City of New-York since the 13th of July, nor have I seen the *Herald's* article headed, "The New Crisis." I have no knowledge of its contents. The fabrication imputes to me sentiments which I do not entertain. I am earnestly in favor of the Congressional policy of reconstruction. I believe it right to entranchise the negro. Nor are the statements of a personal character attributed to me any nearer the truth. My two sons served "under the Union flag," but neither of them has fallen. Nor is it true that I have purchased a plantation in Alabama, or that I contemplate removal thither. In short, I pronounce the publication a forgery—false, both in its statements of facts and in the opinions it ascribes to me. You will oblige me by the publication of this note.

IRA HARRIS.

Extension of Pennsylvania College—The Services of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

Hon. M. RUSSELL THAYER, of Philadelphia, delivered an address at Gettysburgh on the 8th inst., at the laying of the corner-stone of the new "Stevens Hall" of Pennsylvania College. It was mainly devoted to the progress of education in that State, and the changes produced by the war, but included the following relating to Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS, for whom the building is named:

To-day is to be laid, with becoming ceremonies, the corner-stone of a new building for the preparatory department of this college, and, by a happy design, this new Hall is to be called by a name indissolubly associated with the foundation of the college, the foundation of our common school system, and with the great and now triumphant cause of freedom and justice throughout our common country. By a resolution adopted by the Board of Trustees May 22, 1867, this new Hall is to be called Stevens Hall, as the resolution declares, "In token of our appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the cause of education by Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS, and of his constant and active interest in the growth of Pennsylvania College." Peculiar honors are justly due from this college to that name, for it belongs to one of its earliest benefactors and most constant friends. Indeed, it may be said that he laid the very foundations of the success which has attended this institution, for, as is well known, it was chiefly through his exertions, as a member of the Legislature from Adams County, that the grant of $18,000 from the State was obtained on the 6th of February, 1834, which enabled the trustees to purchase a site and erect a suitable building for the College. In this graceful act the trustees have honored themselves in honoring him. For more than thirty years the name of THADDEUS STEVENS has been known to the people of Pennsylvania as the name of an intrepid champion of human rights and human progress. With ignorance, injustice and tyranny he has waged a war as long, as uncompromising and as bitter as that which HANNIBAL waged against Rome. By night and by day, in success and in adversity, in the strength of his youth, the maturity of manhood, and the lengthened years of an honored old age, he has been in his iron harness contending for the right, always ready for battle, and always entering it with the spirit of LUTHER in his reply to SPALATIN, "Go tell your master that though there should be as many devils at Worms as there are tiles on its roofs I would enter it with an energy that was tireless, a devotion to truth that no difficulties could discourage, no dangers appal, and no temptations could divert," he has pursued his principles, and has lived to behold them triumphantly established. When Slavery was proud, defiant and aggressive; when she bore herself with lordly insolence; when she held all the keys of power and of place; and from the high places of the Government, from the Presidential office, the Supreme Court and the Halls of Congress, uttered her tyrannical decrees and laughed scornfully at liberty, the clear voice of this brave representative of Pennsylvania freemen was heard above all the confusion of the high carnival which she held, rallying the broken ranks of freedom, uttering defiance for defiance, and hailing, even amid the obscurity of that darkest hour before the dawn, the coming of that better and brighter day, which has broken at last and which illumines the whole land with a great glory. I need not detain you now by entering into any history of the public services of this distinguished citizen. For here, in Adams County, he began his professional life in your Courts. Here his career of public service commenced. For five years he was your immediate Representative in the Legislature. For twenty-six years he dwelt in this village; and when his powers were transferred to a broader field, and he began that record in the councils of the nation which is not yet completed, and of which, therefore, I will not speak, you followed his footsteps with pride and solicitude. You are acquainted with all his conflicts, all his trials and all his triumphs. You know him well as the friend of education, the fearless champion of freedom, the laborious Chairman of the most important Committee of the House of Representatives, and the terror of injustice, fraud and oppression. His public services are the property of the nation, and his fame will be a part of the history of his country. Like some great crag that beetles above the ocean, and which, while it bears, and feels the beating of the surges which undermine it below, still rears its head bravely aloft, insensible there to decay or to the tides of time, he still stands among us, venerable in years, resolute in purpose, indomitable in will. Long may he so endure! For when he falls, a great gap will be left where once stood this stern buttress of republican freedom. Let this new Hall of Pennsylvania College, dedicated to the education of youth, rise a perpetual monument to his name and fame. Let its foundations be laid so firmly in the principles of liberty and political equality to which he has devoted the energies of a long and active life, that they can never be shaken. No more appropriate place could be selected for it than this, where, before the threshhold of his old home, the power of Slavery was forever broken and its hosts overthrown.

The Governor of Illinois has just received a letter from an honorably discharged soldier residing in Augusta, Ga., who alleges that he enlisted at Rock Island, where he was held as a rebel prisoner in January, 1863, under the impression that he should receive $460 bounty from some source. He is now fully indorsed as a loyal citizen, and asks for advice as to how he shall proceed. The letter has been referred to the Military State Agent at Washington.

A Vengeful Sailor Arrested on a Charge of Arson—Complete Chain of Evidence.

Officer VAN DUSEN, of the Fourth Ward Police, arrested THOMAS LAMBERT, a sailor, yesterday forenoon, on a charge of arson, in setting fire to the premises No. 66 Oliver-street, occupied by JAMES W. REED, as a seamen's boarding-house. Fire Marshal BAKER who was busy all day yesterday investigating the case, succeeded in collecting the following formidable array of facts. It appears that LAMBERT has lived with Mr. REED for some weeks, until he could no longer pay his weekly reckoning, and as the landlord saw no prospect of immediate payment he turned the accused adrift on Thursday night. LAMBERT was at that time overheard to threaten REED, he saying that he "would get square with him before twenty-four hours went by." Early yesterday morning, at 2:30 o'clock, flames were discovered in a dark closet between two bed-rooms on the second floor, when they were extinguished by the inmates and the Police.

It was then discovered that a quantity of clothing stored in this closet had been abstracted therefrom, and it was subsequently found in an adjoining yard, tied up in a bundle. Round this clothing, which belonged to two of the boarders, was tied a silken sash, which the proprietor of the house readily identified as belonging to LAMBERT. The Fire Marshal also ascertained that the prisoner had been seen on Thursday night clambering over a fence in the rear, having gained access thereto through an alleyway. This trick of gaining an entrance to the house had been a frequent habit of LAMBERT's while in good standing with REED, and the suspicion against him became doubly strong. Traces of footsteps having also been discovered in a garden-bed near the fence, the Police removed LAMBERT's boots, and found that they fitted the foot-imprints to a nicety, even a hole in one of the soles being accurately reproduced.

Considerable other evidence of a decisive description has also been obtained, and will be produced before Justice DOWLING this forenoon, at the Tombs Police Court. In the meantime, LAMBERT is in confinement at the Oak-street Police-station. He remains sullen and silent, evidently chagrined at the desperate predicament he finds himself placed in.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MINOR ITEMS.—A gang of burglars entered the paint-store of JOHN G. CASEY, at No. 780 Sixth-avenue, through a side door. They took possession of $40 worth of materials, and were escaping, when they became alarmed and ran off, and left the plunder behind....The remains of a man, supposed to be HENRY ABELL, drowned on Saturday, were found yesterday in the North River, foot of Forty-ninth-street....A pair of horses belonging to JOHN DICKINSON, diamond merchant, at No. 64 Nassau-street, took fright in Nassau-street yesterday, when CLIFFORD WORMSLEY, the coachman, was thrown out by the axle breaking, and had his leg fractured by the wheel falling upon it. Mr. DICKINSON was *en route* for the ocean steamer, and escaped injury....ELIZA DELGRAW, living in Hudson-street, attempted suicide yesterday by jumping off the dock at the foot of Warren-street, North River. She was rescued by SIDNEY R. SHERMAN, of the Pavonia House, who was standing near by and sprang in after her. He was assisted by FRANK B. HALL and WM. HOLLAND, and the woman taken home....ELLEN MORRISON, aged 10 years, and living at No. 58 Gouverneur-street, was rescued from drowning at Pier No. 52 North River, by JAMES KEEFE, she having fallen overboard at that dock....SARAH FENNY, of No. 15 Sixth-street, was severely injured by being struck by a Bleecker-street car at the Broadway crossing....A female infant 3 months old, was found yesterday on the stoop of No. 7 Washington-square. The little waif was committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities....MICHAEL KILLEN, of No. 322 East Thirty-eighth-street, fell down an embankment yesterday, at the foot of East Forty-first-street, a distance of forty feet, and received such injuries that he was taken to Bellevue Hospital....JAMES G. PRATT, aged 6 years, fell from the fourth-story window of No. 238 East Forty-fifth-street, yesterday morning, and was so severely injured that death ensued in an hour. Coroner WILDEY held the inquest.

THE UNION CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETY.—The members of this Society met Friday evening at Farmer's Institute, No. 49 Ludlow-street, for the purpose of appropriating two sums of money sufficient to purchase houses and lots. A Survey Committee, consisting of Messrs. JOHN W. FARMER, AMBROSE BLAKE and SAMUEL KING, were then elected. The President, JOHN WATSON, gave an able address, and concluded by saying that we now have empowered to sell $2,000. After several bids, it was finally knocked down to Mr. B. KELLY, of No. 216 West Thirty-first-street, for $1,000. That gentleman having shares to the amount of $5,000, bought the whole sum at the same ratio. Another appropriation of $5,000 was then sold to Mr. E. H. BROWN, of No. 321 East Nineteenth-street, for $2,000. The Secretary, ALBERT ALLINGHAM, stated that there were now 431 *bona fide* paying members, representing shares to the amount of $1,200,000, and that there were $2,517 in bank. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and Mr. FARMER's Institute was literally crammed, members standing on the stoop and in the street, unable to obtain admittance.

NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—At 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon an unknown man was accidentally run over by the New-Haven train going north, at the junction of Fifty-ninth-street and Fourth-avenue. He was removed to St. Luke's Hospital and died there in thirty minutes. He was 45 years of age, of dark complexion, wore side whiskers, a black frock coat and dark gray pants. The Coroner was duly notified.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—A collision occurred yesterday afternoon between truck No. 706, driven by JAMES WHITE, and another truck, at Pier No. 35 North River, when WHITE's horses ran away and collided with car No. 33 of the Belt Line, severely injuring L. LOERVE and wife, who were taken home to Staten Island by Officer QUACKENBUSH. WHITE was thrown from his seat and slightly injured.

VALUABLE FREIGHT.—The steamer *Providence* brought six horses to New-York on Wednesday night, valued at $64,000, the owners having been offered that amount for them. They were to participate in the grand opening of the Narragansett Park at Providence, R. I. They were landed in perfect condition, the best arrangements having been made on the boat for the comfort of the animals.

UNION LEAGUE PICNIC.—The Union League Association of the Twenty-second Ward enjoys a picnic at Crosett's Grove on Tuesday, August 13. Hon. HENRY B. STANTON, Maj. DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, Col. BEEKEY, GEORGE W. BUNGAY, R. L. DARRAGH, IRA O. MILLER, and others, will speak at the grove. Boat leaves Christopher-street at 8 and West Forty-third-street at 8:30 A. M.

RUN OVER.—As Mrs. BENTLEY, of Paterson, New-Jersey, was passing through Chambers-street yesterday afternoon, she was accidentally run over by an United States Express Company's wagon, driven by WILLIAM COLEMAN, when her leg was fractured. The driver was not arrested, and the lady was carried home by friends.

SUN-STROKE.—An unknown man respectably dressed, fell on the pavement in front of the Astor House yesterday afternoon, while prostrated by the heat. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital in an insensible condition by Officer WRIGHT, of the Broadway Squad.

KEROSENE OIL ACCIDENT.—About 7 o'clock last evening, as Mrs. E. BLAUVELT was filling a kerosene oil lamp, at No. 45 Downing-street, the fluid exploded and severely burned the woman and her daughter MARGARET. No other damage was occasioned.

NEW-JERSEY.

A PRECOCIOUS YOUTH.—A lad named FRANK WYNKOOP, 12 years of age, was arrested in Bergen, charged with an indecent exposure of his person in the presence of several ladies. No one appearing against him, he was dismissed with a reprimand.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A man named ROBERT ELKINS, a brakeman on the New-Jersey Road, had his hand crushed while coupling a train of cars. It is thought that the hand can be saved, and that it will not need to be amputated.

BOARDING-HOUSE THIEF.—A man named FITZPATRICK, detected in stealing wearing apparel to the value of about $30 from his fellow-boarders in Bargen, was committed to the County Jail in default of bail.

BITTEN BY A DOG.—A boy named GABRIEL WEIL was bitten by a dog in Hoboken and his arm badly lacerated. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the owner of the dog, a man named FRANCIS MCLEAR.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—Two men, one named PHILIP MACKLEY, the other unknown, set upon a woman named JOSEPHINE EITZ, in a Hoboken car, and beat her severely. The brutal assailants succeeded in making their escape.

HELD TO BAIL.—The man named MEYERS, arrested for stealing a lot of rubber goods in Hudson City, as already reported, from the Erie Railroad, as is supposed, has been held to bail.

Steinway & Sons' Triumph.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

STEINWAY & SONS

beg to announce *most positively* that they have been awarded

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL
FOR AMERICAN PIANOS.

This medal being *distinctly classified first in order of merit and placed at the head of the list of all Exhibitors*, by the

SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.

This final verdict of *the only tribunal* determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places

THE STEINWAY PIANOS

At the head and above all others, in all styles exhibited.

In addition to the above, the great "Société des Beaux Arts," of Paris, (the French National Society of Fine Arts, and the acknowledged highest musical authority in Europe,) has, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to

STEINWAY & SONS
THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL

"For greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos."

Warerooms, first floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

For the Hair—BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS the best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Fractional Currency of all Denominations, in packages of $10 each, may be had in exchange for greenbacks by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Flies.

That pest of Summer, are swarming more than ever, owing to the vast amount of rain. DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY KILLER will make a clean sweep of them—no fuss, no muss, no litter. Beware of bogus imitations, which some may pretend are just as good. There is nothing comparable with it. Sold everywhere. Price 6 cents.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

J. R. Terry will open his new and elegant store, No. 19 Union-square, on THURSDAY the 15th inst., with a new and superior stock of Hats, Caps and Furs.

The public are invited to call and examine this new emporium, as well as the richest stock of goods in the country.

J. R. TERRY,
No. 19 Union-square and No. 409 Broadway.

Dean's Cakes and Confectionery, No. 893 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., opposite where the peacocks are.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867.

WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway, New-York, awarded the highest premium—a gold medal—for the perfection of sewing machines and button-hole machines. The only gold medal for this branch of manufacture. See official list of awards and fac simile of medal at WHEELER & WILSON'S.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

The Highest Prize Awarded to Any Sewing-machine at the Paris Exposition, to wit—the first Silver Medal—was given to the FLORENCE, the best family Sewing-machine in the world. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." (*Judge's Report*," at the "*Grand Trial*.") 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of the Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

DIED.

BOYD.—On Saturday, Aug. 10, DUDLEY H., son of Robert H. and Louisa P. Boyd, aged 1 year and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 57 West 45th-st., on Monday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

COLE.—On Friday morning, Aug. 9, at Annadale, Staten Island, GILBERT A. COLE, of apoplexy, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence. Funeral services in the Woodrow Church at 3 o'clock.

☞ Rockford, Ill., papers please copy.

FERRY.—At the residence of his son, in Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, Aug. 8, STARR FERRY, Esq., in the 71st year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Thomas' Church, Bethel, Conn., on Monday, the 12th inst., at 10½ o'clock, forenoon.

FLETCHER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 10, FRANCES ELIZABETH, wife of John Fletcher.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, Aug. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Herkimer-st., near Albany-av.

VAN VECHTEN.—On Friday, Aug. 9, NELSON DERBY, infant son of J. R. and C. S. Van Vechten.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 383 Sackett-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Sunday,) the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

SCRUGHAM.—In Yonkers, on Friday, Aug. 9, Hon. WILLIAM W. SCRUGHAM, Justice of the Supreme Court, in the 48th year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of his family are invited to attend his funeral on Monday afternoon, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock, from St. John's Church, Yonkers, without further notice. Hudson River Railroad train leaves 30th-st. Station at 2 o'clock. Returning from Yonkers at 6 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 11th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts. (in absence of the Pastor,) by Rev. B. F. MILLARD, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts. Rev. JOHN LYLE, Pastor. Subject for the morning: *Cherished Memories on the Death of Mrs. Neal.* Subject for the evening: *Herod; or, Weakness Advancing to Wickedness.* Seats all free. Choir will sing "Vital Spark."

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7¾ o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. The usual prayer-meeting will follow the evening service. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, EAST 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.—Divine service every SUNDAY during the Summer at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Seats are all free. The Church is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. Rev. URIAH SCOTT will preach on SUNDAY.

RELIGIOUS UNION MEETING IN LEFFERT's Park.—Preaching at 10½ by Rev. Mr. ARMSTRONG; preaching at 3½ o'clock by Rev. Dr. HARRIS, of New-York. A number of ministers and laymen are expected to assist in conducting the services. The public are cordially invited.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—The Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 1½ and 2 P. M. Strangers' class at close of morning sermon. Prayer meeting at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, East 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector. There will be Divine Service in this Church every SUNDAY in August at 10½ o'clock in the morning and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

NOTICE.—THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, corner Madison-av. and 28th-st., Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector, will be open without intermission, for Divine service, EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. The latter service for deaf mutes. Rev. CHARLES GILLETTE at 7¾ P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH, CORNER OF 5th-av. and 37th-st., will be open for divine service each SABBATH this morning and afternoon. The pulpit will be occupied on the 11th inst. by Rev. Dr. SHIELDS, of Princeton, N. J.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Schermerhorn-st., near Nevins-st., Brooklyn.—Rev. S. H. COX, D. D., will preach in this Church on SABBATH, Aug. 11, from Romans, 9th ch., 3d verse. Services commence at 10½ o'clock A. M.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF OUR LORD having moved from 34th-st., will occupy the Hall on the southwest corner of 27th-st. and 8th-av. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

HON. WARREN CHASE CLOSES HIS discourses before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. A free conference at 3 P. M.

WEST 33D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Preaching THIS MORNING by Dr. DOWLING; THIS EVENING by Mr. J. V. OSTERHOUT, of Newton Theological Institution, who will supply the pulpit until September.

ADVENT MISSION CHURCH, NO. 139 West 24th-st.—Rev. J. A. VANDERZEE will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Scriptural view of the Better Land.* Services also at 3 o'clock. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will remain open during the Summer for Sabbath services. Rev. T. H. Dwight [illegible]. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. J. S. HOLME, D. D., Pastor. Chapel corner of 53d-st. and 3d-av. [illegible] Preaching SUNDAY at 10 A. M. and 8 P. M.

REV. PROF. McILVAINE, OF PRINCETON, will preach in the University-place Presbyterian Church on SUNDAY, the 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock and 8 P. M.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Hall of the Historical Society, 2d-av., corner 11th-st.; preaching every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

42D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Services on SUNDAY, by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., God assisting, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Evening subject—*The Intermediate State.*

COMING FROM EDOM.—THE MESSENGER of the Judgment Dispensation will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The New Revelation of Our Lord.*

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock on *The Nearness of the Second Coming of the Lord.* Seats free.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS AT LAMARTINE HALL, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av., every SUNDAY. A circle at 10½ A. M. Conference at 3 P. M. and Lecture at 7¾ P. M. Seats free.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—R. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the Office of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

DR. KENNEDY'S
DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.
ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.

Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.
Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.
It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It restores the tone of the bowels when reduced by looseness of any kind.
Prepared and sold by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas, Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row. F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Fulton-st., and C. N. Crittenton, No. 38 6th-av., New-York.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT [illegible] CHEAP! DURABLE! INSTANTANEOUS! [illegible]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 10, 1867.

$5,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. '62 C.	113¾	100	Atlantic Mail	112
80,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, '64 C.	110⅜	300	Boston W. P.	21
2,000	do	110½	100	Adams Ex.	73½
60,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65	110⅝	50	do	73
11,000	do	110⅞	200	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	145⅛
8,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65, New Issue	108⅜	100	do b30	146
6,000	do	108⅜	600	do	145⅜
30,000	do	108⅝	100	do 2d call	145⅛
5,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 new iss.	108⅜	300	N. Y. Cen.	104⅜
25,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	102⅜	200	do	104⅜
26,000	do	102⅝	1400	Erie R.	68⅝
25,000	Tr. Not. 7 3-10s. First Ser.	108	400	do	69
800	do	107⅜	800	do	68⅞
850	do Small	107½	200	do s30	69⅛
2,600	do Sec. Ser	107⅝	300	do 2d call	68⅞
25,000	do 3d ser.	107⅝	100	do	69⅛
25,000	N. Y. St. Bounty Loan Reg.	108⅝	400	Reading R.	105
1,000	Tenn. 6s ex-c	69⅞	500	M. S. & N. I.	81⅛
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s. n.	67⅝	200	Clev. & Pitts.	94
15,000	do	67	100	Tol. W. & W.	50
20,000	do 2d call	66¾	300	Chi. & N. W.	46
4,000	do	66⅛	100	do s30	46
6,000	do	66	200	do	46⅛
5,000	Ga. St. 7s	84⅛	200	do b60	46⅜
500	N. Car. St. 6s. n. w. s	53	600	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	69⅞
10,000	O. & M. C.	27¾	200	do b60	70
5,000	do	27⅜	200	do	70
2,000	Tol., P. & W. 2d	89⅜	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	123⅝
2,000	C. & R. I. P. 7s.	90	200	do	123⅝
10	Bk. of Com.	118	100	Chic. & R. I.	102⅞
5	Fourth Nat. Bank	108⅛	600	do	102⅝
200	West. U. Tel.	45½	100	Mil. & St. P. R.	51
7	do	45	100	do	50⅜
300	Mariposa	10⅛	500	do	50¼
			100	do	50⅛
			200	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	67⅝
			100	do	67⅜
			100	do	67
			200	Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	105⅛
			400	do	105⅛
			25	Chi. & Alton R.	117⅛
			7	Chic. & Alt. Pr.	119

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

300	Mariposa s3	21½	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	81⅛
300	Pac. M. S. Co. b10	146	100	do c	81⅛
400	West. U. Tel.	45⅞	200	do b3	81⅜
100	do	45⅝	600	do s3	81
300	Erie R.	69¼	100	do c	81⅛
100	do b3	69⅛	200	Chi. & N. W. b3	46
200	do s3	69⅛	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	69⅝
200	Reading R. s3	104⅞	100	do b3	69⅞
200	Clev. & Pitts s3	94	400	P., F. W. & C.	105⅛
300	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	102⅞			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Boston W. P. b3	21½	200	M. So. & N. I.	81⅜
100	Cen. Coal	35½	300	do c	81⅜
200	Adams Ex. Co.	74	300	do	81⅜
36	U. S. Ex. Co.	75⅛	100	do	81⅜
100	Mer. U. Ex. $30 pd	16¼	20	Cleve. & Tol.	124⅛
200	Pac. Mail SS. Co.	145⅞	700	Chic., R. I. & P.	102⅞
20	West. U. Tel.	45⅜	700	Chic. & N. W.	47⅛
100	do b3	45⅛	100	do s3	47
100	do	45⅜	1300	do	47⅛
400	N. Y. Cen. x-d-c	104⅛	200	do s3	47⅛
1100	Erie R.	70⅛	500	do	47⅛
100	do	70⅛	1100	do	47⅛
500	Reading R. s3	105	500	do s3	47⅛
200	do b10	105⅛	200	do b5	47⅛
600	do	105⅛	400	do	47⅛
100	Mil. & St. P. b3	51⅛	200	do	47⅛
100	do	51	400	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	70⅛
300	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	67⅝	100	P. Ft. W. & C. s30	106
100	do	67⅝			

SATURDAY, Aug. 10—P. M.

The sales of Gold through the forenoon were at 140⅛@¼ ℘ cent.; the market steady; the Cash Gold moderately easy on account of sales from the Treasury Office, which for several days past have fully equaled the Customs receipts. The Customs for the day are $378,000, and for the week $2,705,000. The Exports of Specie of all descriptions for the day, $362,881, and for the whole week, $413,381. The Foreign Exchanges closed somewhat steadier than on Friday—109⅝@⅞ ℘ cent. for 60 day standard bills on London. The Money market was superabundantly supplied for the Brokers, as usual on Saturday, when the rates are easy. The Banks have not been able to keep up their Loans for the week by $1,500,000, although abundantly strong to very considerably increase them, if there was a demand for Money, at fair rates. They lose $1,200,000 of their Specie Deposits, and gain about $1,000,000 in Greenbacks.

The Public Funds were comparatively quiet at about Friday's quotations. The State Bonds were lower on Tennessees on a free offering at the regular Morning Board of the Stock Exchange. The Railway market very decidedly improved on the business of Saturday. The demand was active and prices from 1 to 2 ℘ cent. on nearly all descriptions—Erie and Northwestern Common taking the lead. It was rather plain to be seen that one cause of the sudden advance, especially in these two stocks, was the free sales earlier in the week for the *Bear* account at lower figures. These were persevered in on Erie up to Friday Afternoon, and when the market of the day turned upon the sellers some of them hastened to cover their contracts. No Afternoon Boards were held. The market after 2 o'clock on the Street and in the Long Room was somewhat irregular, closing at 4 o'clock as follows:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	103	102⅞	N. West Pref.	69¾	70⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113⅝	113¾	Rock Island	102⅛	103
U. S. Con. 5-20s.	108⅜	108¾	Fort Wayne	105	105⅞
N. Y. Central	104⅛	105	W. U. Telegraph	45⅛	45⅜
Erie	68⅝	70	Cumberland	36	36
Hudson	120	120	Mariposa, Pref.	21	21⅝
Reading	104⅞	105⅛	St. Paul Pref.	66⅞	67⅛
Mich. Southern	80⅝	81⅜	Pacific Mail	145⅛	145⅞
Pittsburgh	93⅝	94⅛	Toledo & Wabash	50	50
Tenn. 6s, new	67⅛	66⅞	American Gold	140	140⅛
Northwest	45⅛	47⅛	Bills on London	109⅛	109⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., reg. 1881	110⅞	5 ℘ cent., reg., 1874	109
500 & 1,000, '81	111⅛	5 ℘ cent. cou. 1874	110⅛
5-20, reg., 1862	109⅝	End. cou. 1874	109⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000	113⅝	10-40 reg.	99⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	110	10-40 500 & 1,000	102⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	110⅜	7 3-10 1st series	107⅝
5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	108⅜	7 3-10 2d series	107⅜
5-20 cou., 1867	108⅜	7 3-10 3d series	107⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℘ c. 1870	102	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	100
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	106	Illinois War Loan	100
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	105⅛	Michigan 6 ℘ c. 1873	[illegible]
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1868	100	Mich. 7 ℘ c. War L'n	100
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., 1868	[illegible]
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex c.	[illegible]
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	100	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	66
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	Tennessee 5s, new bds.	66
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1877	101	Virginia 6s, ex c.	50
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	100	Virginia 6s, new bonds	50
Illinois Canal Bds. 1860	99⅛	Georgia 7s, new bonds	88
Illinois reg. 1860	99⅛	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	52⅛
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	100	North Carolina n. bds.	57
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	100	Missouri 6s	103
Illinois c. '79 aft. 1865	100	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	103
Illinois c. '79 aft. 1880	100	California 7s	124⅛
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	100	Connecticut 6s	[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	123	Hanover	112½
Merchants'	118	Irving	103
Mechanics'	118	People's	135
Union	116	Market	110
America	137½	Nassau	107
Tradesmen's	137	Shoe and Leather	110
National	112	Corn Exchange	120
Seventh Ward	107	Continental	107
State of New-York	109	Impt'rs. & Traders'	115
Commerce	117½	Park	145
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	112	Central National	107
American Exchange	116	Fourth National	108½
Bank of the Repub.	116	Ninth National	107
Bank of North Am'a	105		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95½	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	69
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	103	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93	73½
Erie 1st mort. 1867	106	Gal. & Chic. Ext	97
Erie 1st endorsed	102	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	98
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	103½	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	100
Erie 7s, 3d ind. 1883	101	Chi. & R. I. Con. Is	90
Erie 7s, 4th ind. 1880	93	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. s. f. '85	105½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88½
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	112	Cleve. & P. 3d M., Con.	88
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M	91	Cleve. & P. 4th M	73½
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	95	Chic. & Alton. 1st M	100
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ℘ c	98	Chi. & Alton Income	91½
Pacific R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	104	Peninsula R. R. bonds	80
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	116½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85½
Alton & T. H. 2d pfd	81	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	78
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	78	Chi. & Mil. 1st M	87½
Chic. & N. West. 1st M.	85	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	102½
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	81½	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	50
Tol. & W. 1st M	90	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95
Tol. & W. 2d M	80½		

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $398,000; Gold Notes, $78,000; total receipts, $2,057,585 78; total payments, $717,401 83; balance, $129,067,202 19.

The earnings of the Old Colony and Newport Railroad for the years ending May 31, 1866, and 1867, have been as follows:

	1866.	1867.
From passengers	$870,560 88	$822,199 09
From merchandise	400,364 71	469,317 49
From mails	10,750 00	10,750 00
From express	......	27,954 17
From rents	13,967 57	25,054 02
From dividends	......	3,430 00
From premium on shares	......	2,158 30
Total	$1,295,643 16	$1,360,863 07
Expenses, viz.:		
Repairs of road	$126,654 98	$133,049 27
Repairs of bridges	22,568 00	7,524 44
Repairs of fences	2,068 46	2,087 01
Repairs of locomotives	50,525 23	58,074 84
Repairs of cars	49,571 97	66,538 24
Repairs of buildings, &c	17,178 09	16,234 02
Renewals of iron	25,569 65	101,136 15
Switch, gate, signal and watchmen	20,526 49	24,533 13
Wood	10,541 16	11,677 72
Coal	101,269 54	139,740 18
Oil and waste	21,579 41	18,215 78
Salaries, wages, &c	184,807 02	161,141 98
Gratuities and damages	12,912 03	21,369 60
Taxes and insurance	24,282 48	22,552 24
Salaries of officers, law and office expenses, &c	27,269 29	53,017 87
United States mails	1,784 91	2,361 58
Ice and snow	......	3,835 01
Rent (to B. and W. R. R. Co.)	500 00	......
Total	$699,608 71	$863,089 06
Earnings less expenses	$596,034 45	$497,774 01
From which deduct—		
Interest	$92,321 39	$110,635 75
United States tax	28,408 62	25,420 93
State tax	41,177 76	49,430 67
Total	$161,907 77	$188,487 35
Net earnings	$434,126 68	$309,286 66
Balance of income by last report	124,950 75	184,646 89
Total	$559,077 43	$493,933 55
Dividends, January to July	354,538 95	306,246 32
Balance May 1	$204,538 48	$187,687 23

Compared with the previous year, the gross income of the past year shows a decrease of $65,219 91; with an increase in expenses of $163,480 35. The former is owing to a reduction of about ten per cent. in the charges for both passengers and freight. The latter is accounted for by the over-valuation of materials on hand at the close of last year, to the amount of about $39,000, and the payment of bills the past year which had accrued prior to May 1, 1866, amounting to $55,000, and the greater quantity of new iron put into track this year, at a cost of about $75,000; besides the expense of operating the Dighton and Somerset Road, 33 miles in length, for eight months of the year—thus increasing the miles run about 149 658. Accounts, amounting to about $21,000 were outstanding at the close of the past year.

The equipment of the road consists of 34 locomotives, 59 passenger cars, 15 baggage, 166 box, 207 platform, 9 cattle, and 81 coal and gravel cars. 3 locomotives, 6 passenger, 2 baggage, 104 freight and 20 coal cars have been added during the past year.

The number of miles run by locomotives with passenger trains was 507,603; with freight trains, 185,662; with gravel trains, 67,789—total, 761,054, against 611,396 the previous year, an increase of 149,658 miles.

Number of passengers carried, 2,043,388; number carried one mile, 35,183,292. Tons of merchandise carried, 316,235; tons of merchandise carried one mile, 12,518,120. This shows an increase of 1,808,152 in the mileage of passengers, and 1,165,838 in the mileage of freight.

Trial Balance, May 31, 1867.

Construction	$6,655,881 54
Rails, shops, stock, &c	115,008 01
Cash	38,610 06
Bills receivable	124,361 25
Unsettled freight bills	38,483 65
Post-office department	5,572 43
Sundry accounts	13,080 51
Dorchester and Milton Branch Railroad	36,937 88
Easton Branch Railroad	54,800 00
Newport and Fall River Railroad	3,660 12
Dighton and Somerset Railroad	25,665 32
Real estate at Newport	114,000 00
South Cove purchase	267,500 00
Purchases and sales of real estate	193,659 92
New passenger station	71,863 76
New car repair shop	498 38
Connecting roads	1,160 77
Total	$7,760,743 60
Capital stock	$4,848,320 00
Income	187,687 23
Bills payable	444,000 00
Land notes	280,000 00
Funded debt	1,796,500 00
Unpaid dividends	6,313 49
Dividend of July 1, 1867	153,123 16
Agents' department	44,799 72
Total	$7,760,743 60

President—ONSLOW STEARNS.
Directors—Onslow Stearns, Uriel Crocker, George A. Kettell, Benjamin Finch, Francis B. Hayes, Oliver Ames, Samuel L. Crocker and Minot Tirrell.
Treasurer—John M. Washburn.

From the ninth annual statement of the trade and commerce of Chicago, for the year ending March 31, 1867, reported to the Board of Trade by the Secretary, Mr. JOHN F. BEATY, are taken the following facts:

CAPACITY OF WAREHOUSES FOR STORING GRAIN.

Warehouses.	Capacity.
J. E. Buckingham & Co., A	700,000
J. E. Buckingham & Co., B	700,000
Flint, Thompson & Co., A	750,000
Flint, Thompson & Co., B	1,250,000
Munn & Scott, City Elevator	1,250,000
Munn & Scott, Union Elevator	700,000
Munn & Scott, Northwestern Elevator	600,000
Munn & Scott, Munn & Scott	200,000
Armour, Dole & Co., A	800,000
Armour, Dole & Co., B	850,000
Munger & Armour, (Consolidated into Munger, Wheeler & Co.)	600,000
Hiram Wheeler,	500,000
Galena Elevator,	500,000
W. H. Lunt, Iowa Elevator	300,000
O. Lunt & Bro	80,000
Finley & Ballard, Illinois River Elevator	200,000
Vincent, Nelson & Co	250,000
Total, bushels	10,230,000

The following table shows the shipment of all kinds of grain from Chicago for the past seven years:

1860	31,108,759	1864-5	47,124,494
1861	50,481,862	1865	53,212,224
1862	56,484,110	1866-7	66,736,660
1863	54,741,839		

The flour received and forwarded during the same time was as follows, in barrels:

1860	945,348	698,132
1861	1,479,284	1,603,920
1862	1,927,371	1,828,164
1863	1,647,187	1,507,816
1864-5	1,434,111	1,287,545
1865-6	1,553,892	1,523,876
1866-7	2,474,588	2,197,787

Flour Manufactured in Chicago.

1865-6	301,776	1862	260,980
1864-5	290,137	1861	291,852
1863-4	223,123	1860	282,000

The yearly average price has been $10 19@$12 12 per bbl.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT.

The receipts and shipments during the past seven years were as follows:

Years.	Receipts, bu.	Shipments, bu.
1860	14,427,083	12,402,197
1861	17,385,002	15,835,953
1862	13,978,116	13,808,808
1863	12,461,554	10,759,152
1864-5	10,887,436	10,249,330
1865-6	9,242,108	8,098,968
1866-7	12,286,287	10,341,549

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF CORN.

These were as follows during the last seven years:

Years.	Received, bu.	Forwarded, bu.
1860	15,262,394	13,700,113
1861	26,369,989	24,372,725
1862	29,574,328	29,452,610
1863	25,100,516	24,906,934
1864-5	13,197,340	14,182,644
1865-6	26,100,319	25,228,526
1866-7	33,919,632	32,953,530

OATS, RYE AND BARLEY.

The receipts of oats last year were 10,713,981 bushels, and shipments 9,564,223 bushels; 1,683,925 bushels of rye were received, and 1,489,895 bushels were shipped; there were received of barley 1,834,418 bushels, and were shipped 1,398,528 bushels.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF HOGS.

These have been as follows for the last seven years:

RECEIVED.

Year.	Live.	Dressed.	Total.
1860	285,149	107,715	392,684
1861	549,039	126,863	675,902
1862	1,110,971	237,919	1,348,890
1863	1,343,863	333,894	1,677,757
1864-5	1,267,097	143,223	1,410,320
1865-6	871,468	327,364	1,178,832
1866-7	1,071,399	270,257	1,341,656

FORWARDED.

Year.	Live.	Dressed.	Total.
1860	191,931	35,233	227,164
1861	216,982	72,112	289,094
1862	446,506	44,629	491,135
1863	733,213	123,272	856,485
1864-5	517,656	18,781	536,437
1865-6	538,035	125,531	663,566
1866-7	549,499	123,270	672,769

PORK PACKING.

The following table shows the number of hogs packed in Chicago since 1860:

Season.	No.	Season.	No.
1859-60	151,339	1863-4	904,659
1860-1	271,805	1864-5	760,514
1861-2	505,691	1865-6	507,355
1862-3	970,264	1866-7	639,332

The average weight per head is nearly one pound heavier, and the yield of lard 2⅞ lbs. more than last year.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF CATTLE.

Receipts.

Season.	No.	Season.	No.
1860	177,101	1864-5	303,526
1861	204,579	1865-6	348,928
1862	209,655	1866-7	373,277
1863	300,622		

Shipments.

1860	97,474	1864-5	262,446
1861	124,145	1865-6	310,444
1862	112,745	1866-7	260,833
1863	187,068		

Cattle Packed.

1860	34,623	1864-5	92,459
1861	53,754	1865-6	27,172
1862	59,687	1866-7	25,988
1863	70,086		

RECEIPT OF LUMBER.

Years.	Lumber.	Shingles.	Lath.
1860	262,494,626	127,894,000	36,601,000
1861	249,308,705	79,356,000	32,637,000
1862	305,674,745	131,255,000	23,880,000
1863	413,301,818	172,364,878	41,768,000
1864-5	501,592,406	190,169,750	65,953,900
1865-6	647,145,734	310,897,350	66,075,100
1866-7	730,057,168	490,125,250	123,992,400

SHIPMENT OF LUMBER.

Years.	Lumber.	Shingles.	Lath.
1860	225,372,340	168,302,525	82,170,420
1861	189,379,445	94,421,186	31,282,725
1862	189,278,079	55,761,680	16,966,600
1863	221,799,330	102,634,447	30,293,247
1864-5	269,496,519	138,497,256	36,242,010
1865-6	385,353,678	258,351,450	61,516,895
1866-7	421,313,226	422,339,715	74,265,405

SEEDS, SALT AND HIDES.

Last year there were received 18,613,858 pounds of seeds and were forwarded 10,816,210 pounds; 396,827 barrels of salt were received, and 452,537 barrels were forwarded. The receipts of hides were 20,125,541, and the shipments 23,234,791.

HIGHWINES RECEIVED, SHIPPED AND MANUFACTURED.

1860	62,400	62,126	65,223
1861	89,915	89,915	111,240
1862	61,708	61,703	100,170
1863	77,524	137,947	159,312
1864-5	58,855	102,032	138,644
1865-6	7,514	32,435	66,053
1866-7, city and county	42,516	60,202	65,995

The stock on hand July 1, 1867, was 10,000 barrels.

FISH.

Last year 55,292 packages of fish were received; 496,193 tons of coal were received and 34,190 were forwarded. There were also received 150,880 cords of wood, and 8,426,730 pounds of lead, 6,433,218 of which were forwarded.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF WOOL.

	Received, Pounds.	Forwarded, Pounds.
1861	1,184,208	1,380,617
1862	1,523,571	2,101,514
1863-4	2,831,194	3,435,967
1864-5	4,304,388	7,554,379
1865-6	7,639,749	9,923,069
1866-7	12,200,640	12,391,933

ARRIVALS OF VESSELS.

	Tonnage.		Tonnage.
9 steamers	4,493	51 scows	4,455
90 propellers	50,209	2 barges	670
151 barks	54,761	3 sloops	49
39 brigs	9,946		
652 schooners	126,494	997 vessels	251,077

LAID UP IN CHICAGO.

	Tonnage.		Tonnage.
1 steamer	180	23 scows	1,879
19 propellers	11,947	4 lighters	......
53 barks	18,776	33 steam tugs	1,060
18 brigs	4,679		
224 schooners	41,358	375 vessels	79,879

THE RAILROADS.

There were received at Chicago during the past year, through the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, 4,279,190 bushels of corn, to 2,549,500 bushels received the previous year.

There were received through the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, 1,386,013 barrels of flour, to 596,011 received the previous year.

There were sent from Chicago by the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad 419,947 barrels of flour, to 171,395 for the previous year; 578,964 bushels of wheat, to 81,543 for the previous year; 820,532 bushels of corn, to 227,566 for the previous year; 682,488 bushels of oats, to 312,445 for the previous year; 2,804,123 pounds of butter, to 502,900 for the previous year; and 6,378,264 pounds of wool, to 592,000 for the previous year.

There were shipped from Chicago by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, 565,303 barrels of flour, to 319,531 for the previous year; 40,319,762 pounds cured meat, to 29,906,215 for the previous year; and 4,491,664 pounds of butter, to 2,500,747 for the previous year.

There were shipped from Chicago on the Michigan Central Railroad, 262,072 barrels of flour, to 152,876 for the previous year.

This year 9,126,825 pounds of butter were received here, and 8,503,321 shipped from here. The previous year 7,492,028 pounds were received, and 5,206,865 shipped.

Internal Revenue Decision.

Attention is called by the Bureau to the provisions of section 158 of the Internal Revenue Laws; also to the following extracts from series 3, No. 10; and collectors of internal revenue are reminded that they have now no authority to remit penalties for failure to affix the necessary stamps to instruments even though the omission were without fraudulent intent, unless the instruments are presented to them to be stamped within twelve calendar months after the making or issuing thereof:

Any person who has made, signed or issued an instrument subject to stamp duty unstamped or insufficiently stamped, or any person having an interest therein, may present it to the Collector of the proper district, who, upon payment of the price of the proper stamp required by law, a penalty of $50; and, where the whole amount of the tax denoted by the stamp required exceeds $50, on payment also of interest at the rate of six per centum from the day on which such stamp ought to have been affixed, is required by law to affix the stamp and to note upon the margin of the instrument the date of his so doing, and the fact that such penalty has been paid.

When an instrument is presented to a Collector to be stamped, under the provisions of section 158, he is authorized to remit the penalty, if it shall be proven to his satisfaction that such instrument was issued without the necessary stamp by reason of accident, mistake, inadvertence, or urgent necessity, and without any willful design to defraud the United States of the duty, or to evade or delay the payment thereof: Provided, such instrument is presented to him for that purpose, and the stamp tax chargeable thereon is paid within twelve calendar months after the 1st day of August, 1866, or within twelve calendar months after the making or issuing thereof.

Fall Trade Prospects.

From the Financial Chronicle, Aug. 10.

The Autumn trade opens with auspicious prospects. Nature has done for the country all in her power, and on every hand there is the promise of comparative abundance. It may now be regarded as settled that the yield of the grain crops will surpass that of all former years. The acreage placed under cereals has been unusually large; the crops have been everywhere healthy; the weather in all sections has been favorable to harvesting operations, and a large portion of the wheat is already secured in good condition. These facts lay the basis for a healthier and more active commerce than we have enjoyed for some years.

But it is not alone in the West—our natural granary—that the season has proved so favorable. The South also sends the most cheering accounts, and it is, we think, this abundant yield of field products in the South that must have an especially beneficial effect upon the Northern markets. In very material respects the present condition of the Southern people varies from that of a year ago. Last year the Cotton States devoted a very large proportion of their land to the production of their chief staple. The yield of corn and wheat was far below the wants of the population, and large supplies had to be purchased from the West. At the same time, the cotton crop was a failure to a great extent, and after refunding the loans to factors and buying the necessary supplies of breadstuffs at famine prices, the South had little wherewith to purchase manufactures in the Northern markets. This year, the position of affairs is reversed. In each of the Southern States the crop of cereals is very abundant, and in some of the larger States far beyond precedent. There is a certain prospect of the South having a very large surplus of grain for export, which will constitute an important element in its ability to supply its want of goods. This year the cotton crop also gives good promise of more closely approaching an average yield. Under these circumstances it seems reasonable to anticipate that the purchasing ability of that section of the country will be but little, if at all, below that of former years. At the same time its wants must be large. At the close of the war its people were comparatively destitute of goods; and since that time a large proportion of the proceeds of its crops has been swallowed up in repairing the devastations caused by hostilities, in providing implements and in restoring buildings and roads; so that a most rigid economy has been enforced upon all classes. They have not yet been in a position to renew purchases of luxuries and of costly manufactures; indeed, have scarcely been able to supply themselves with the plainest necessaries of comfort. After such a protracted economy, and with a general abundance of products, it is to be anticipated that the South will purchase in our markets this Fall much more freely than during any of the last four seasons. Northern merchants will regard the large agricultural yield of that section as insuring the ability of the people to pay their debts, and will consequently extend to buyers from those States ample credits which will naturally enlarge transactions. Before the war, the purchases of the South in the New-York market were generally estimated at one-third of our entire sales of merchandise. Since the war they have been comparatively insignificant. Perhaps it would not be over sanguine to estimate that, during the present season, this branch of trade will closely approximate that of former years. The planters and the trading classes cannot be expected to buy so largely as before their impoverishment by the war; but on the other hand, the large negro population must be much larger consumers of Northern products than formerly. There will be a change in the class of goods required, but the aggregate value, it would seem, should border closely upon that of former times.

It is early, as yet, to judge of the prospects of the foreign demand for our products. The latest accounts represent the weather in England as unfavorable to harvesting operations; such are the daily reports by telegraph, and the letter of our London correspondent, published to-day, indicates more fully the damage already done, and the fears felt. But perhaps it may be safely estimated that the yield in Great Britain will be about an average one; and judging from the latest mail advices, no more favorable expectation can be entertained respecting the general crops of Europe. From France we have many complaints. With their only average crops in Europe, average prices for breadstuffs may be expected; in which event our large surplus of grain would yield a handsome return. Upon this question, however, data are so imperfect that estimates must be made with wide allowances.

There is some diversity of opinion as to the probable supply of merchandise for the Fall season. To the present date the imports of dry goods have been strictly moderate, importers having contracted their orders after the heavy losses upon the large Spring importation. The trade in this class of goods opens with considerable confidence among the importers; but the fact of fair prices being realized upon the early sales may induce large second orders, causing a glut at the close of the season and consequent losses. In general merchandise the imports have thus far been upon a scale probably fully equal to the wants of the markets. Upon the whole, however, it may be assumed that the present supply of foreign goods is not out of proportion to the probabilities of the demand.

Our information as to the stocks of domestic goods would lead to the conclusion that there is no probability of any scarcity being developed. Some manufacturers have recently partially suspended production; but in most cases they have taken that course in consequence of having accumulated heavy stocks. The New-York agents of Eastern mills show a disposition to attempt an advance in prices upon any symptoms of activity in the demand; but the prudence of such a course may well be questioned. No expectation is more general in commercial circles, than that one result of the abundant crops must be to put down prices generally; and any attempt to force them up unnaturally will therefore have no other result than to check trade, and produce spasmodic irregularities in the markets. In the present deranged condition of affairs, and with a natural decline of values toward the normal level, manufacturers cannot hope to succeed in attempts to force up prices against the general conviction of the mercantile class.

The financial prospect presents nothing calculated to excite apprehension. With prosperous business the revenues of the Government are likely to be ample; which, in connection with the rapid funding of the short obligations of the Treasury, will tend to improve the public credit. The money market may show more firmness than at present; but this again will have the important advantage of bringing now idle capital into the market for employment. The very low rate of interest at London and on the Continent of Europe will, if it continues, naturally induce the temporary migration of funds in this direction; which also will have the effect of stimulating commerce. Upon the whole, therefore, there seems to be good reason for viewing the Fall prospects with hopefulness.

TAXATION OF INDIANS.

Opinion of Attorney-General Stanbery.

The following opinion of Attorney-General STANBERY, upon the question of the right to collect the Internal Revenue tax upon cotton grown by the Indians in the Indian country, is of interest. The case was prosecuted by Judge GEO. W. PASCHAL, of Texas, now a lawyer of this City. It will be seen that the final opinion of Mr. STANBERY was delayed for some time. In the meantime the questions were argued by Judge PASCHAL for the Indians, and by the law officers of the Treasury against the claim. The moneys wrongfully collected have been refunded so far as legally proved:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
July, 24, 1867.

The Secretary of the Treasury,

SIR: I have had under consideration the claim of R. M. JONES, one of the Choctaw tribe of Indians, for refunding money paid by him as a tax on cotton.

This claim was first brought to my attention by your letter of February 23, 1867. I replied to that letter on the 30th of March, 1867, stating my opinion that cotton belonging to a member of the Choctaw nation of Indians, produced by him in the territory of that nation and found beyond that territory within the United States, is not subject to the tax imposed by the Internal Revenue Acts on all cotton produced within the United States. I then merely gave you the result of my examination of the question, reserving for a more convenient opportunity, a statement of the reasons upon which that opinion was founded. Your letter, now before me, of the 10th inst., with the letter addressed to you by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, of the 9th inst. brings this claim again before me for consideration, and affords me an opportunity for stating the grounds upon which that opinion was based.

The questions for my opinion are thus stated in the letter of the Commissioners:

1. As to the power of Congress under the Constitution and treaties with the Choctaws to lay taxes upon the inhabitants and products of the Indian territory within that territory.

2. To lay such taxes upon the inhabitants and products of the Indian territory, when the same fall under the conditions of the United States tax laws in the States and Territories of the United States.

3. Whether cotton raised in the territory of the Choctaw Nation by an Indian of that nation, and by him sold in an Internal Revenue district in a State of the United States, is subject to tax under the act of June 30, 1864.

4. Whether cotton so raised and found *in transitu* through such a collection district, is subject to tax under the act of July 13, 1866.

5. Whether cotton (being otherwise subject to tax) is so subject if produced prior to the passage of the act of June 30, 1864.

The questions which seem to me to be proper for my consideration at this time, upon the case and facts as stated, are contained in the third and fourth questions so propounded by the Commissioner. These two questions may very well be condensed into the following: Whether cotton raised in the Choctaw Nation, by an Indian of that nation, can be taxed in any collection district of the United States outside of the Choctaw country, while *in transitu* and in the hands of the original owner, or in any collection district in which it may be sold by the original owner.

Our internal revenue system has not, in any instance or for any purpose, been extended over the Indian country. Collection districts have been extended over all the States of the Union and over all the organized Territories. But as to Indian territory, held under treaty between the separate tribes and the United States, whether that Indian territory is situated within the limits of a State of this Union, or an organized Territory of the Union, or, as is the case with the Choctaw territory, lying outside of any State or any organized Territory of the United States, there is no instance in which it has been laid out into districts for the collection of internal revenue. It has been suggested, however, that as to the specific article of cotton, there are statutory provisions which make cotton produced on Indian lands subject to Federal taxation. A very careful consideration of these legislative provisions satisfies me that this supposed liability to taxation is without foundation. The Internal Revenue Act of June 30, 1864, section 94, contains this provision: "Upon the articles, goods, wares and merchandise hereinafter mentioned, except where otherwise provided, which shall be produced and sold, or be manufactured or made and sold, or be consumed or used by the manufacturer or producer thereof, or removed for consumption or for delivery to others than agents of the manufacturer or producer within the United States, or Territories thereof, there shall be levied, collected and paid the following duties, to be paid by the producer or manufacturer thereof, that is to say: [The tax or duty to be paid on cotton is provided for in a subsequent clause of this section, as follows:] "On cotton upon which no duty has been levied, collected or paid, and which is not exempted by law, a duty of two cents per pound, which shall be and remain a lien thereon, until said duty shall have been paid, in the possession of any person or persons whomsoever." The 177th section of the same act contains this provision: "Every collector to whom any duty upon cotton shall be paid, shall mark the bales or other packages upon which the duty shall have been paid, in such manner as may clearly indicate the payment thereof, and shall give to the owner, or other person having charge of such cotton, a permit for the removal of the same, stating therein the amount and payment of the duty, the time and place of payment, the weight and marks upon the bales and packages, so that the same may be fully identified. Whenever any cotton, the product of the United States, shall arrive at any port of the United States from any State in insurrection against the Government, the Assessor or Assistant Assessor shall immediately assess the taxes due thereon, and shall, without delay, return the same to the Collector or Deputy Collector of said district, and the said Collector or Deputy Collector shall demand of the owner or other person having charge of such cotton, the tax imposed by this act and assessed thereon, unless evidence of previous payment of such tax shall be produced, under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, by the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall from time to time prescribe." I do not see any provisions in these sections which apply to cotton raised or produced in the Choctaw country. It is not cotton produced or grown in any State or organized Territory of the United States, or within the bounds of any Internal Revenue district. Nor does it answer to the description of cotton produced in any State in insurrection against the Government and arriving from thence at a port of the United States. It is true that in one sense cotton grown in the Choctaw country may be said to be "the product of the United States;" for in some respects the Choctaw country is within the territorial limits of the United States; but as the phrase is used in this act, it has reference to the States then in insurrection. Furthermore, the language used in imposing a tax upon cotton necessarily has reference to the liability of the article at the place of production and in the hands of the producer. If the cotton is taxable at all the lien for the tax attaches upon it in the hands of the producer, but cannot be levied or collected unless some other condition happens, such as consumption, sale or removal. But if cotton is not liable to tax in the hands of the producer there is no provision of law which makes it taxable in the hands of a purchaser. This is not a tax on sales, but a tax on production, payable upon consumption, removal or sale. The cotton is bound for the tax as soon as it is produced, but the tax is not payable until the conditions happen. Whereas in the case of a tax strictly on sales, there is no lien for the tax and no liability for the tax until a sale is made. The Internal Revenue act of the 13th of July, 1866, vol. 14, p. 98, contains certain provisions in reference to the tax on cotton, which I will now proceed to notice. It is provided in the first section of this act that "there shall be paid by the producer, owner or holder, upon all cotton produced within the United States, and upon which no tax has been levied, paid or collected, a tax of three cents per pound, as hereinafter provided," "and such tax shall be and remain a lien thereon, in the possession of any person whomsoever, from the time when this law takes effect, or such cotton is produced, as aforesaid, until the same shall have been paid." The second section provides "That the aforesaid tax upon cotton shall be levied by the assessor on the producer, owner or holder thereof. And said tax shall be paid to the Collector of Internal Revenue within and for the collection district in which said cotton shall have been produced, and before the same shall have been removed therefrom, except where otherwise provided in this act." It is further provided, in this and subsequent sections, that no cotton shall be removed from the place where it is produced, except a permit for the removal be given by the Collector of the proper district in which it has been produced; and this permit may be given either upon payment of the tax assessed, or the execution of bonds, with security for the payment of the tax when the cotton shall reach its place of destination, and that the cotton so removed shall be delivered to the Collector upon its arrival at the place of destination, and remain subject to his control until taxes and necessary charges shall be paid.

The fifth section of the act prohibits the transportation by any transportation company, common carrier, or any person whatever, of "any cotton—the growth or produce of the United States—from any point in the district in which it shall have been produced," unless accompanied by the permit of the proper Collector. By the seventh section it is provided "that it shall be the duty of every person, firm or corporation, manufacturing cotton for any purpose whatever, in any district where cotton is produced, to return to the Assessor, or Assistant Assessor of the district in which such manufacture is carried on, a true statement in writing, signed by him, and verified by his oath or affirmation on or before the 10th day of each month." All these provisions fortify the conclusion at which I have arrived, that cotton produced in the Choctaw nation does not come within their operation. A tax on cotton produced there, or manufactured there, or sold there, cannot be levied, assessed or collected under the provisions of these acts. Nor is there anything in these acts to forbid its removal or sale to any part of the United States. Being a production of the Indian country by express statutory enactment, it is not liable to any import or transit duty. There is no lien upon it for any taxes at the place of production, nor is any permit for its removal necessary. I am clearly satisfied that the omission in the various Internal revenue laws, to provide for the organization of collection districts over the Indian territory was not fortuitous or accidental, and that it was the settled purpose of Congress not to subject the persons or the productions of Indians existing under their regular tribal associations, to liability for any tax imposed by these acts. If the provisions as to the specific article of cotton apply to Indian territory, I see no reason why all the other forms of tax provided for in these acts are not equally applicable to Indian territory. We must, consequently, make them subject to taxation in reference to stamps, income and descents in succession, as well as for other purposes. The intent of Congress not to include them in any sort of taxation, I think, is clear enough from the language of the acts themselves. But all other considerations which apply to them, equally forbid this idea of Federal taxation. Their rights are defined by treaties. They have some of the characteristics of independent sovereignties. They are in a state of tutelage and protection under the United States. The general laws of the United States in which they are not mentioned, are never understood to apply to them. Even when these Indians and their territory are situated within the bounds of a State of the Union, they are not subject to State taxation. In recent cases before the Supreme Court of the United States, at its December term, 1866, speaking of the condition of the Indian tribes under treaty with the United States, the Court use this language: "The object of the treaty was to hedge the lands around with guards and restrictions, so as to preserve them for the permanent homes of the Indians. In order to accomplish this object they must be relieved from every species of levy, sale and forfeiture—from a levy and sale for taxes, as well as the ordinary judicial levy and sale." Again the Court say, in reference to the tribal association of the Shawnees, that "they are a people distinct from others," capable of making treaties, separated from the jurisdiction of Kansas, and to be governed exclusively by the Government of the Union. If under the control of Congress, from necessity, there can be no divided authority. If they have outlived many things they have not outlived the protection afforded by the Constitution, treaties and laws of Congress. It may be that they cannot exist much longer as a distinct people in the presence of the civilization of Kansas; but until they are clothed with the rights and bound to all the duties of citizens, they enjoy the privilege of total immunity from State taxation." And again: "As long as the United States recognizes their national character they are under the protection of the treaties and the laws of Congress, and their property is withdrawn from the operation of State laws." Such is the well-established policy of the United States with regard to the total exemption of the Indian tribes from State taxation. The tenor of all the treaties shows that the idea of subjecting them to taxation by the General Government, was never entertained, and certainly hitherto it has never been attempted. I am, therefore, clearly of opinion that the particular cotton in question was not liable to taxation under our internal revenue laws, either while in the Indian country or in transit through any collection district of the United States, or in the collection district where it may have been found or may have been sold.

This opinion covers the actual case. I refrain from giving any opinion as to the power of the United States to levy a Federal tax upon the Indian country. That is an abstract question, and until a case arises which makes it practical I must abstain from expressing any opinion in regard to it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
HENRY STANBERY.

Issue of Supplies to the Destitute of the South—Gen. Howard's Order.

The following is Major-Gen. HOWARD's order directing that the issue of supplies to the destitute in the South, under the act of Congress approved March 30, 1867, shall cease on the 20th inst.:

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
WASHINGTON, July 26, 1867.

CIRCULAR No. 26.—It is believed that the extreme destitution heretofore prevailing in the Southern and Southwestern States has in a great measure ceased to exist, and that the provisions for its relief already made under the joint resolution of Congress approved March, 1867, will be sufficient to prevent suffering or extreme want. In accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, Assistant Commissioners will be prepared to suspend the issue of supplies under the act of Congress above referred to, on the 20th of August next.

The issue of rations to sick in regularly organized hospitals, and to the Orphan Asylums for Refugees and Freedmen, may be continued for the present. Such supplies will be obtained from the Subsistence Department, in the manner provided for by the Circular Letter from the Commissary-General of Subsistence, dated Nov. 19, 1866.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commissioner., &c.

A corps of United States engineers are now engaged in surveying a route for a Niagara Ship Canal, under the law of Congress.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
- U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
- U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
- U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
- U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
- U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
- U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
- U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
- Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,

and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BALTZER & TAAKS,
BANKERS,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam,	Dusseldorf,	Munich,
Antwerp,	Florenz	Naples,
Basle,	Frankfort, A. M.,	Paris,
Baden-Baden,	Genoa,	Prague,
Berlin,	Hamburg,	Rome,
Bremen,	Hanover,	Rotterdam,
Brussels,	Heidelberg,	Trieste,
Carlsruhe,	Leipsic,	Turin,
Cassel,	London,	Venice,
Cologne,	Lyon,	Vienna,
Darmstadt,	Mailand,	Wiesbaden,
Dresden,	Mannheim,	Zurich.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1867.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES falling due Aug. 15, 1867, will now be received at this office for examination.
Assort the notes, each denomination separately, and list them on the schedules furnished by this office. Schedules may be had upon application to the Conversion Department.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

FOR SALE.
KANSAS CITY 7 PER CENT. BONDS.
Also,
Wilmington and Weldon Railroad bonds. Interest at 7 per cent. payable in gold. W. B. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 44 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
STONINGTON, July 30, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, UNDER authority granted by the stockholders at their annual meeting in September, 1864, and pursuant to acts of the Legislatures of Rhode Island and Connecticut, passed in 1865, have decided to increase the capital stock from $1,754,600 to $2,000,000, for the purpose of purchasing the controlling interest in a line of steamers to run in connection with this road.
The distribution of the new stock will be made at par, and stockholders registered upon the books of the Company on Aug. 5 will be entitled to the increase—say about 15 per cent. on the number of shares then held by them—provided they notify Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, New-York, Agents of the Company, that they will avail themselves of the right on or before the 20th of August proximo, after which date all stock not subscribed for by the present shareholders will be awarded to parties who stand ready to take the same.
Payment for the stock will be called for during the month of September next.
By order of the Board.
JAS. T. DAY, President.
V. S. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 98 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1867.
TO THE CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates issued by this trust, will be held at the Office of the Trustees, No. 98 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of September next, at noon, to take final action upon the closing of the trust and the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. As the trust deed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of both preferred and common certificates shall be present and voting, to carry out the object above stated, certificate holders are earnestly requested to have their certificates transferred to their own names, and to be present at the meeting in person or by proxy. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 31st of August, and remain closed until the final adjournment of the meeting. The Trustees only await the action of certificate holders at the meeting now called, to close the trust and reorganize the Company. By order of the Trustees, ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1867.
STOCKHOLDERS IN THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY who favor such a change in the administration as may secure to the owners of the property some regular income out of its very large present and prospective earnings, are requested to send their proxies to any one of the undersigned.
WORK, DAVIS & BARTON,
D. P. MORGAN,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 WILLIAM-ST., ROOM No. 9.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at their office in New-York on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed on the 3d day of August and reopened on the 20th of said month. By order of the Directors.
CHAS. P. GILPIN, Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 138 BROADWAY, July 31, 1867.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, Mr. ARTHUR H. WALTON was appointed Secretary of the Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Walter M. Franklin, Esq.
GEO. A. JARVIS, President.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.
CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, August 9, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	111	111½	Aug. 7.30	107⅜	108
Coupon 1881	111⅜	112	June 7.30	107⅜	107⅝
5-20 Regist'd '62	110	110⅛	July, 7.30	107⅝	107⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	113⅝	113⅞	Aug., C.I.N't's '64	119	119⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64	110⅛	110⅜	Oct., C.I.N't's '64	118⅛	118⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	110⅜	110⅝	Dec., C.I.N't's '64	117⅛	117⅜
5-20 " new, '65	108⅛	108⅜	May, C.I.N't's '65	116⅞	117⅛
5-20 " new, '67	108⅛	108⅜	Aug., C.I.N't's '65	116⅛	116⅜
10-40 Reg.	99⅛	99⅜	Sept. C.I.N't's '65	115⅛	115⅜
10-40 Coupon	103	103⅛	Oct. C.I.N't's '65	114⅞	115⅛
Gold	140⅛	140⅜			

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.
All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.
GOLD for Custom-house purposes furnished at lowest market rates.

First Mortgage Bonds of the
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
HAVING 20 YEARS TO RUN, AND BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN,
FOR SALE AT 90, BY
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.
Government Securities of all Issues
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
OR EXCHANGED FOR THE ABOVE BONDS,
AT FULL MARKET RATES.

CALIFORNIA STOCKS AND BONDS.
SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUNTY,
SACRAMENTO CITY AND COUNTY,
STOCKTON CITY,
CUBA COUNTY,
SANTA CLARA COUNTY,
PLATTE COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA STATE TELEGRAPH,
SAN FRANCISCO GAS,
SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD,
CENTRAL RAILROAD, &c., &c., &c.
Bought and Sold on Commission.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES.
AUGUST 9, 1867.
HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $26 58 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 25 cents DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $6 25 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—For sale, a few more of those well-secured 8 per cent. bonds recently issued by the Trustee, Henry A. Smythe. Total authorized indebtedness is but $300,000, being amply provided for by securities deposited with the Trustee before issuing the bonds. Twenty years to run from Jan. 1, 1866; principal and interest payable at the Central National Bank, New-York. Applicants for sums of $1,000 to $5,000 will have the preference. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, Special Agent City of Keokuk, No. 112 Broadway.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED MUNICIPAL BONDS.—City of Quincy bonds converted into above bonds, on which the state of Illinois pays and is now paying interest, at State Agency, New-York, the same is on State debt, through KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. Broad-st.—NEW-YORK, July 15, 1867.

WATERTOWN CITY (WIS.) BONDS WANTED.—The highest prices paid for Watertown and all other securities issued in Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, &c., including farm mortgages, corporation bonds, &c. Apply to or address GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1867.
THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF AUGUST, 1867, on the SHEBOYGAN COUNTY RAILROAD AID BONDS, will be paid at this office on presentation.
The above bonds, with past due coupons, will be exchanged for the new issue of bonds, (in accordance with act approved March 22, 1867,) at this office, from and after this date, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.
GEORGE P. FITCH, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK,
No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 31, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 12th of August next. The Bank assumes the payment of City, County and State tax on its shares for the stockholders for the present year.
The transfer-book will be closed from the 2d to the 12th proximo, inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August, free from Government tax.
The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 28th inst.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 8 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1867.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TEN cents per share, payable to the stockholders on the 15th inst., at the office of the Company. Transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th, both days inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Office 161 Broadway, July 17, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of Government tax) payable on demand.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Now occupying their
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-avenue,
Opposite Cooper Institute.
DEPOSITS of $1 to $5,000 received, and
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.
Bank open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK, ASTOR-PLACE.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. for Deposits and Payments; 5 cents to $5,000 received.
NOTICE.—The usual semi-annual Dividend at the rate of six per cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the depositors for the six months preceding Aug. 1, payable on and after the 15th of August. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of the depositor and draw interest from the 1st of August.
N. B.—Money deposited up to the 20th of August will draw interest from the first of said month.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The next academic year of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies; including a thorough English Course, Music, Painting and Drawing, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Parlor Gymnastics, Horsemanship, &c., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 12. For admission, or circulars, with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., Principal.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 38th-st., first house below Park-av., will be reopened on TUESDAY, the 24th of September next. The course of instruction is thorough and systematic, and designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Superior advantages are also offered in music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of accomplished professors and teachers.
Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1 to receive applications personally till then. All communications to be directed to the above address.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks begins Aug. 15. Location beautiful and healthful; buildings elegant; rooms large and neatly furnished. Educational advantages in all departments of a high order; number of boarders limited to sixty. For rooms or circulars apply to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

ST. MARY'S HALL, FLUSHING, L. I.—An Episcopal Boarding School for twelve young ladies; winter term opens September 4.
REV. THOMAS DRUMM, M. D., Rector.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 119 West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Aug. 26.

MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 2. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate.
Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Reading, Berks Co., Penn. Address Miss E. F. GORDON.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I., opens Sept. 2. P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.
REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal.
W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal.
For courses of instruction and lectures and for expenses send for catalogue. Next year begins Sept. 10.
HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
NORTH GRANVILLE, N. Y., July 23, 1867.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
Instruction in Mining, Engineering, Metallurgy, Assaying, Analytical Chemistry, &c.,
Reopens Oct. 7. Examination for degree of Engineer of Mines, Oct. 3. For catalogues and requirements for admission apply to C. F. CHANDLER,
Dean of Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,
will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.
Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date.
Address by letter as above.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 202 MADISON-AVENUE,
will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A Select Family Boarding School.
* * * "This Institution has already taken a high stand for the safe, thorough, and accomplished education of its pupils." For circulars, address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,
at Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass. One of the oldest and most successful schools in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and splendid location. Commences its Fall session Sept. 19, 1867.
C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September. Mrs. Reed's address is at Luzerne, N. Y., or as above.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23,
HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON,
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.
Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

PARKER ACADEMY,
A Family School for Boys, Woodbury, Litchfield Co., Conn. Preparation for College, West Point, Naval School or Business. Address Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.
Reopens Sept. 18. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 28 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.

FAMILY SCHOOL.—A WIDOW LADY WITH one child, residing at Tarrytown, desires to receive into her family as pupils six boys between the ages of five and twelve; is an experienced teacher, and can give the highest testimonials as regards character and qualification. Address Mrs. G. A. R., until Aug. 23, at Hudson, N. Y., after that date at Tarrytown. Reference No. 321 West 12th-st., New-York.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union.—A special school where individual instruction is given in civil and mechanical engineering. N. B.—Individual instruction in any branch of mathematics; also in book-keeping. Fall term begins Sept. 2.
JOSEPH G. FOX, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructors, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, IN charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, a family school for girls of all ages, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Terms $250 per year. Circulars can be had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 118 Broadway; of J. M. RANKIN, No. 152 Broadway, or address the Principal.

CASTLERIDGE SEMINARY, MIDDLETOWN, Orange County, N. Y., an English and French Boarding-school for young ladies. The Fall Term of this institution will reopen the first MONDAY in September. For circulars, address the Principal, Mrs. M. L. READ.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—TEN BOYS ARE taken into the family of the subscriber, at the old Academy, where they receive, with the care of a home, the most thorough discipline of a school. Next session, Sept. 4. For references, &c., send for circular to
A. P. MARBLE, Worcester, Mass.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING AT the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing full information, apply to
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Offering a complete English course; most competent instruction in painting, drawing, music, ancient and modern languages. Opens Sept. 11. Send for catalogue.
Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—A first-class boarding-school for young ladies and gentlemen. Fall term opens Sept. 4, and continues fourteen weeks. A full corps of teachers. $80 per term. Send for circular.
ORREN PERKINS, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A SUPERIOR institution for advanced students; none admitted under 14 years of age; advantages of a regular College and a Christian home united; expenses very moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Address Circular-street House, Saratoga, till Sept. 1, after which time Miss B. can be seen at her residence in New-Haven.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST., will re-open on Monday, September 23d. Applications may be made personally, or by letter, to Mrs. L. at the above address.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Englewood, Bergen County, N. J.—Fall term commences Sept. 12. For circulars or information apply to Revs. T. G. and E. WALL, Principals.

NEWBURGH (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, SEMINARY HILL.—A Commercial and Collegiate Boarding School for 25 boys. Thorough preparation for College, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR A LIMITED number of young ladies, three miles from New-York. Term begins Sept. 2. Apply for particulars to Mrs. W. TOWNSEND FORD, Box No. 2,169 New-York Post-office.

PROFESSOR AND MRS. O. F. HUBBARD'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 19. Address HANOVER, N. H., till Sept. 1. Circulars sent on application.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE, opens Sept. 5.—Boys of all ages fitted for business or College, or for West Point. For circulars containing list of patrons, to all of whom reference is made, address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family. The Fall Term will commence Sept. 17.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW ACADEMY—HIGHLAND Falls, N. Y., 1½ miles South of West Point. Healthy location; fine scenery; a well-disciplined and thorough school. For circulars, address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE, SEMINARY Hill, Newburgh, N. Y., English, French, and classical boarding-school for boys reopens Sept. 11. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.
REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE FEmale Department commences its fifty-first year Sept. 17. Catalogues sent on application.
MISS H. M. G. STEVENS, Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Miss MEEKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen at Newburgh, N. Y., Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The school year commences Sept. 12. For catalogue, containing full particulars, apply to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or to the Principal.

HOBART HALL, NO. 38 WEST 38TH-ST.—English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. Fifteenth session begins MONDAY, Sept. 23. Address the Rector, J. J. ELMENDORF, D. D.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, New-York, opens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

ORANGE PRIORY, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for young ladies and children. Number of pupils limited. For prospectus address S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 3, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding school for 10 boys; situation pleasant; terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 2.
LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MME. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 148 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, New-York.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

SHIPPING.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
HIBERNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Aug. 24.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:

FULTON	C. H. Townsend	Saturday, Aug. 31
ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, Sept. 28
FULTON	C. H. Townsend	Saturday, Oct. 26
ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, Nov. 23

and every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS $120
SECOND-CLASS 70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 14.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 21.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 28.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $150
Second Cabin Passage 100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage $165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $125
Second Cabin Passage 80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
MALTA .... Aug. 7
TARIFA .... Aug. 14
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin .... $100 Gold.
Steerage .... $25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 14
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Aug. 17
CITY OF DUBLIN	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 21
CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY	Aug. 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 28

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
CHICAGO .... WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14
NEBRASKA .... WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28
MANHATTAN .... WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP
BALTIC, Capt. G. W. ROGERS,
will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, Aug. 10, at 12 M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35. From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR, Aug. 24
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.
Tickets are also sold at regular rates at the following Passage Offices:
Carl Nickel, No. 93 Greenwich-st.
N. Mueller, No. 10 Greenwich-st.
P. McDonald & Co., No. 22 Albany-st.
Grunebaum & Co., No. 273 Broadway.
Flynn & Reilly, No. 11 Broadway.
Bearnard & Co., No. 141 Liberty-st.
Korn's Hotel, No. 80 East Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 31.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 28.
The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 8, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.
The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From Antwerp—First Cabin 90 00
Steerage 40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms .... $75—$90 00
Steerage 32 50
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin .... $170 | Steerage $67 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Aug. 10
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Sept. 7
EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, Sept. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine)
payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $130; second cabin, $90.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $93
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing every THURSDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Master, Aug. 15.
COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Master, Aug. 22.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NEW AND DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO ANTWERP.—The A 1 iron steamship CLEOPATRA, WM. DONALD, Commander, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, 17th August, from Pier No. 8 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
CHRISTIAN BROS., No. 19 Exchange-place,
Or FUNCH, MEINCKE & WENDT, Brokers, No. 15 South William-st.
To be followed by the steamer ACHILLES, WM. RICHES, Commander.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company,
INMAN LINE,
will dispatch one of their steamships from Antwerp to New-York every month, commencing with
CITY OF CORK .... Sept. 7
KANGAROO .... Oct. 5
For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot, being a reduction of nearly 50 per cent. For Charleston, the Florida ports, and the South and Southwest. First Cabin passage $15. The popular steamship SARAGOSSA, of large freight capacity, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., and will receive freight until the hour of sailing.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
ENGLAND, CUTTING .... SATURDAY, Aug. 10
THE QUEEN, GROGAN .... SATURDAY, Aug. 17
DENMARK, THOMSON .... SATURDAY, Aug. 24
ERIN, HALL .... SATURDAY, Aug. 31
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
AUGUST 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
AUGUST 10—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
AUGUST 21—RISING STAR, Capt. C. P. SEABURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, August 15,
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, August 22.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, sails THURSDAY, August 15.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, sails THURSDAY, August 22,
from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. B. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEN. GRANT will follow Aug. 24.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.
Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867:
8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Suspension R.R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.
11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.
4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.
5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.
6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.
Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.
For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Turner's and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Suffern, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY,
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly seagoing in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.
In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.
State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.
G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY. FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE,
WEST, NORTH AND EAST.
Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER FARE FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY, $1.

Schenectady	1 31	Saratoga	1 75
Fonda	1 39	Fort Edward	2 45
Utica	2 45	Whitehall	3 30
Rome	2 76	Rutland	4 00
Syracuse	3 54	Burlington	6 00
Rochester	5 30	North Adams	2 00
Lockport	6 35	St. Albans	7 25
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Buffalo	6 75	Montreal	9 75

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 308 West-st., or on board.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, Aug. 7, 8½ A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 12, 12:15 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 8, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 8, 12:45 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 9, 10 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 9, 1:45 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 3:30 P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 11, 4:30 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 10 A. M.	

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 6½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 6 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 11, 4 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 10 A. M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 6½ A. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 7 A. M.	
Monday, Aug. 12, 3½ P. M.	

THE STEAMER HELEN.
Leave New-York, foot Chambers-st., at 8 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Saturday, will leave at 12 o'clock M., until further notice.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Renssalaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOATS FOR NEWARK.—The splendid steamboats MAGENTA and THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips between New-York and NEWARK on SUNDAY next, Aug. 11: Leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., 10:30 A. M., 4:30 and 9:30 P. M. Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st., 8 A. M., 1 and 7:30 P. M., stopping at Bergen Point each way.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½; 34th-st. at 7¾, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Coldspring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburgh at 1½ P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 P. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:10; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The ANTELOPE leaves the Harrison-st. Pier daily without exception, at 8 o'clock A. M. Lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Nyack, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Leaves Peekskill on return at 1½ P. M.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:30 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO. Agents on Pier.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

EAST RIVER LINE TO CONEY ISLAND.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves every day, Sundays included, from North 8th-st., E. D., at 9¾ and 1¾; 8th-st., New-York, 10 and 2; Broome-st., 10¼ and 2¼; Peck-slip, 10½ and 2½; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 10¾ and 2¾; Sackett-st., 11 and 3 o'clock.

TO CAPE MAY AND RETURN.—The steamer ESCORT will leave Pier No 21 North River at 2 P. M. on SUNDAY, Aug. 11, for Cape May. Returning will leave Cape May at 4 P. M. on Tuesday. Fare, $2; round trip, $3 50.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTER, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS OLD, a situation in a fruit or cigar-store. Address SIMON STRAUZ, No. 27 Amity-st., New-York.

AT CARPENTER'S LARGE FIRST-class employment office for select servants, No. 198 11th-st., corner 6th-av., (established 15 years,) can be found constantly on hand capable male and female help, German, English, Scotch, American and Irish, to suit all private families, boarding-houses and hotels in City or country.

ALL WANTING CLERKS, SALESMEN, porters, watchmen, coachmen, bar-tenders, grooms, waiters, and every description of male help supplied, free of charge. HEALY & CO., No. 534 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

TO AGENTS.
Experienced book canvassers can now preëngage territory for the best book of the year. A National Work entitled
THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT REPUBLIC,
from the discovery of America to the present time, considered from a Christian stand-point.
BY JESSE T. PECK, D. D.
Address, with testimonials, BROUGHTON & WYMAN, No. 13 Bible-house, New-York.

FIFTY AGENTS WANTED—TO TRAVEL in City or country. Apply immediately at No. 1 Tryon-row, corner of Centre-st.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
NEW ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 9, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., Aug. 24, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.
The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, &c., the railroad materials, and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:

4	Claw Bars.
2	Shackle Bars.
2	Pinch Bars.
4	Square Brasses.
2	Shipping Boxes.
7	Flat Cars.
130	Railroad Chairs.
25,000	Pounds Railroad Chairs.
1	Push Car Frame.
2	Crow Feet.
4	Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands.
1	Track Gauge.
9,560	Pounds Railroad Iron.
1	Locomotive and Tender.
1	Locomotive.
1	Head-light Locomotive.
14	Coupling Links.
4	Spike Mauls.
2	Spike Punches.
586	Pounds Car Springs.
2	Jackscrews and Levers.
289	Pounds Railroad Spikes.
8½	Miles Railroad Track.
2	Turn Tables.
625	Cross Ties.
1	Fire Tongs.
2	Push Car Wheels.
2	Screw Wrenches.
1	Cooking Stove.
1	Stove.
3	Hand Cars.
1	Push Car.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States, nor the bridge over the Boen Chica.
This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.
The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.
The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.
The property may be inspected on application to Capt. C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.
A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.
The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.
Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. J. McGONNIGLE, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La."
A. J. McGONNIGLE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army,
In charge of office.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1867.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, 13th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:
1,000 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, western packed, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight, and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.
The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.
1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate*. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.
364 barrels first quality kiln-dried yellow CORN-MEAL, as above.
50,000 pounds NEW CAROLINA RICE in double sacks—gunny and burlaps or cotton—containing one hundred pounds each. Materials for sacks to be exhibited by bidders.
10,000 pounds CRUSHED SUGAR. Barrels as above.
40,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more that twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.
400 kits new No. 1 MACKEREL.
The stores are required for immediate delivery.
Samples of the flour, corn-meal, rice, sugar and soap must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows;
"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."
The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.
Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.
The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.
The flour, corn meal, rice, sugar and soap will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.
Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Major-Gen. A. C. G. S.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
NO. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY,
Aug. 9, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 15th inst., for delivery at military posts of the several quantities of coal and wood respectively.
At Fort Columbus, 1,500 tons of coal and 200 cords of wood.
At Fort Wood, 500 tons of coal and 65 cords of wood.
At Fort Wadsworth, 200 tons of coal.
At Fort Hamilton, 500 tons of coal and 100 cords of wood.
At Fort Lafayette, 50 tons of coal.
At Fort Schuler, 400 tons of coal and 35 cords of wood.
At David's Island, 700 tons of coal.
The coal is to be of the best quality of Anthracite, of egg size, except 600,000 pounds of stove, at Fort Columbus, to be delivered in the yards at each post, to be weighed on the post scales.
Merchantable hard wood is the standard, the cord is one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet.
Bidders will be required to accompany their bids with guarantees signed by two responsible parties, that in case their bids are accepted they will within two day thereafter execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of ($5,000) five thousand dollars to deliver the coal and ($1,000) one thousand dollars to deliver the wood, as they may bid therefor, in conformity with the terms of the advertisement. Payment to be made upon the acknowledgment of the proper receipting officer of the post. All the coal and wood contracted for to be delivered by or before the 30th day of September, 1867.
The privilege is reserved of rejecting any or all of the bids if deemed advisable.
Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal" or "for Wood," and addressed to the undersigned.
For further particulars apply at this office.
By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR CARPENTERS' AND MASONS' WORK.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 BOND-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, No. 1 Bond-st., until 3 o'clock P. M. of Aug. 16, for the carpenter and mason work of the west wing of the Idiot Asylum on Randall's Island. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, Architects, No. 88 Wall-st.; and proposals must be accompanied with the names of two responsible persons as security for the faithful performance of the work.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
ISAAC BELL,
JAMES BOWEN,
O. W. BRENNAN,
Commissioners.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 27, 1867.

Proposals are invited and will be received by the undersigned at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 15, 1867, for the purchase at private sale of the side-wheel steamer *Cosmopolitan*, belonging to the United States, and now lying at Fardy's wharf, South Baltimore.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO ALL HOP PRODUCERS AND DEALERS.
The following resolution was passed at the Seventh Brewers' Congress at Chicago, June 6, 1867, viz.:
Resolved, That all sacks and bales of hops should be marked by the seller with the gross and the net weight, and that only the net weight should be paid for; that the members and associations pledge themselves not to buy any hops unless thus marked, or of any dealers who do not conform to these requirements; that they should go into effect when the new crop came into market in the Fall.

TUCKER, CARTER & CO.,
NO. 70 SOUTH-ST.,
Manufacturers of manila and tarred cordage, bale rope, twines and bagging for Sea Island cotton and hops of the well-known Anchor and Sea Island brands.
Importers and dealers in Manila, Russian, Italian, Sisal, Jute and American hemps, gunny cloth and gunny bags. Also in store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, 130 bales Dundee bagging, assorted from 1¾ to 2 lbs. per yard.

B'NAI BERITH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1867.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE J. O. B. B., DISTRICT NO. 1.—You are herewith requested to attend an annual general meeting of this Society, to be held on SUNDAY, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 56 Orchard-st., to receive the financial report and elect Trustees, and transact other important business. By order of the President.
S. HAMBURGER, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE JUDGES AND members of the Bar will be held at the room of the General Term of the Supreme Court, on MONDAY, Aug. 12, at 10½ A. M., to pay an appropriate tribute of respect to the memory of William W. Scrugham, deceased, late a Judge of the Court of Appeals of this State.
AUG. 10, 1867.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York, mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THREE OF THE BEST NEW three-story high basement houses in the City, including the corner on the northeast corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av., 20.10x52, with immediate possession. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, No. 118 West 49th-st.

$20,000.—FINE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop house, 20x50x100, complete order, desirably located, West 25th-st.; others, $15,000 to $30,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIVE DESIRABLE LOTS, 26X200 EACH, 42d-st., near 5th-av.; also Park and 5th-av. lots, and street lots, all localities; bargains.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CHERRY HILL.
For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from 42d-st. ferry, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues.
HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER,
and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to
A. D. MELLICK JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE IN MEDINA, ORLEANS COUNTY.—The buildings and entire premises known as the "Padlock House." This is the most eligibly situated and best piece of property of the kind in the State for the money asked, and must be sold immediately to close an estate. For further particulars address EXECUTOR, Box No. 2,744 Post-office, or Messrs. BREED & SMITH, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FARM AT IRVINGTON, N. J., of 46¼ acres, thoroughly cultivated, including crops, stock, horses, wagons, &c.
Also, 23 acres in grass and oats, near Irvington, and several lots on High-st., Newark, eligibly situated and nearly 200 feet deep. Prices low and terms easy.
C. WALSH, Newark, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farm houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William st.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement; fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114¼ feet each, let together or singly; with 12¼x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

STORE TO LET,
NO. 23 PARK-PLACE,
Extending through to Murray st.; 29 by 151 feet; the first floor, basement and cellar can be divided into two commodious stores. Inquire of LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., No. 330 Broadway; or of Messrs. KINGSBURY, ABBOTT & CO., No. 25 Park-place.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN DOVER, N. J.—During temporary absence of owners for eight months or a year. The house is in a good neighborhood, within two minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex Railroad Depot, is in thorough repair, newly painted and papered; contains ten rooms, with a good cellar and attic; soft spring water brought into the house. Rent reasonable to careful tenant. Apply at Presbyterian Rooms, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York City; or by letter to CHAS. M. WHITTELSEY, Dover, N. J.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY, TWO OR THREE unfurnished rooms in a private family at No. 67 Mercer-st., near Washington-st.; about three minutes' walk from the Cortlandt-st. Ferry.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room if required. Possession immediately. Apply as above.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT ROOMS, EN SUITE or singly, on second and third floors, No. 147 West 14th-st. Reference exchanged.

WANTED—ABOUT 15TH PROX., PERMANENT board for a gentleman and wife, above 42d-st., between 7th and Madison avs.; a private family preferred where they dine early, the gentleman dining down town. Apply to G., Box No. 1,867 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH PER-manent board from date; private family preferred; two rooms required. Address, stating price, (must be moderate) location, &c., Box No. 1,785 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO-PLACE.—This pleasant location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, near the Rumson Station of the Long Branch and Seashore Railroad; surf or river bathing. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family at Fairfield, Conn.; distance 50 miles from New-York *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad; for gentlemen and wives, or a family of five or six; good board and accommodations. Apply to
WATERS & THORP, No. 14 John-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, WITH board, at the Croft House in the Highlands of Putnam, near West Point. Terms moderate. Address S. A. EASTON, Garrison's. City references: Dr. Vermilyea, No. 1,303 Broadway; and Louis Phillips, No. 30 Pine-st., or No. 437 6th-av.

DRY GOODS.

NEW CARPETS FOR FALL TRADE,
Comprising Axminsters, royal Wiltons, velvets, body Brussels, tapestry Brussels, extra and imperial three-plys and ingrains. Oil-cloths, druggets, rugs, mattings, mats, &c., for sale at retail for cash only, and at prices to correspond.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st.,
Between Broadway and Elm-st.

TABLE LINENS.
SHEETINGS,
TOWELINGS,
QUILTS, &c.
and every variety of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
At extremely low prices.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,
opposite Bond-st.

IT SOUNDS LIKE 1857.
AUCTION LOT FINE MUSLINS, 10c.
AUCTION YARD-WIDE MUSLINS, EXCELLENT QUALITY, 12½c.
AUCTION FAST-COLORED GINGHAMS, 10c.
AUCTION LOT PRINTS, 10c., fast colors.
AUCTION CASSIMERES, 50c. and 62½c.
AUCTION DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS, TABLE LINENS, QUILTS, &c., at half price.
We wish it distinctly understood that the above goods will only be sold at these prices for "CASH DOWN."
Credit customers must, in all cases, pay an advance of 10 per cent.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

20 BALES WHITE BLANKETS.
100 Cases Pilot Overcoats.
50 Cases Blue Flannel Shirts.
50 Cases Blue Flannel Drawers.
5 Cases Wool Socks. A job lot, to be closed cheap.
WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st., (office second floor.)

JUST OPENED.
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, FRENCH PRINTS, &c., &c., FOR FALL WEAR. NEW GOODS.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
HAVE JUST OPENED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S BATHING SUITS, $5 AND UPWARD; ALSO, ELEGANT SILK SKIRTS FOR WALKING SUITS, $18 AND UPWARD.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS
In ladies' embroidered handkerchiefs will be offered on MONDAY, Aug. 12.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, AUG. 12,
A large assortment of DOMESTIC COTTONS
And PRINTS, at very low prices.
Broadway and 10th-st.

MACKENZIE'S.—SILK SACQUES AND Llama lace shawls and circulars at half-price. No 2 Clinton-place, 8th-st., one door west of Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—A NOTE DRAWN BY H. W. JOHNSON & CO. to their own order, and dated July 5, 1867, four months, for $611 70, having miscarried in the mail from New-York City to Cold Spring, L. I., all persons are hereby forbidden to negotiate the same, as payment thereof has been stopped. Any person having possession of said note will please forward the same to the owner, E. T. HEWLETT, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.

PERSONAL.

ADOPTED—MR. BANVARD HAS ADOPTED NOBODY'S DAUGHTER, who will appear at Banvard's Museum every evening and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED.
The celebrated Pantomimist and Clown,
MR. G. L. FOX,
supported by the
TALENTED PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
LAST WEEK
of the dazzling pantomime,
LITTLE BOY BLUE;
OR,
HUSH-A-BYE BABY AND PATTY AND HER PITCHER.
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES, LAUGHABLE TRICKS, ETC.
To be seen at all hours,
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.,
LARGEST MUSEUM ON THIS CONTINENT.
Specimen curiosities purchased
FROM EVERY MUSEUM IN EUROPE.
THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM.
GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
TEN LIVING SEALS.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
Another novelty, in which Mr. G. L. FOX and the PANTOMIME COMPANY will appear.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½. Commences at 8.
CONTINUED TRIUMPH
of the incomparable
LOTTA,
who will repeat on
MONDAY and TUESDAY, Aug. 12 and 13,
Positively for
☞THE LAST TIME☜
the delightful bill in which she achieved her great "hit" here,
THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS,
AND
FAMILY JARS,
interspersed with
SONGS, DANCE, AND BANJO SOLOS.
ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 14,
first performance in New-York of a new four act Drama, expressly adapted for Lotta, from Dickens' popular story of
THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP,
entitled
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS,
By John Brougham, Esq.
LITTLE NELL, THE MARCHIONESS, } .... LOTTA
Box sheet now open.

NOBODY'S DAUGHTER HAS REMOVED to BANVARD'S MUSEUM, where she will appear every evening, and WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

MRS. F. W. LANDER,
(formerly Miss Jean M. Davenport,)
well-known as the most accomplished artiste and elegant lady upon the American stage, will appear at
THE FRENCH THEATRE
on the 19th inst., in her magnificent impersonation of
ELIZABETH,
QUEEN OF ENGLAND,
pronounced by the Press and public of Washington, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh to be the most impassioned and beautiful interpretation of the character
EVER WITNESSED IN THIS COUNTRY,
and being an English rendition most highly interesting and pleasing to an American audience.
This great artiste will be supported by a carefully-selected
COMPANY OF HER OWN,
with new and elegant wardrobes, and other appointments worthy of the character.
Due announcement will be made of the cast, and when the sale of reserved seats will commence.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
Kate Reignolds in Fulton and Maeder's "Nobody's Daughter." Every night, and Wednesdays and Saturdays matinee. Special engagement of F. G. Maeder and W. Harris. J. W. Albaugh as Lurkspur. Original music, new scenery and the great gambling scene.
Admission 30 cents; children under 10 years 15 cents.

600. BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE. 600.
Immense Success. ORIGINAL GEORGIA MINSTRELS. Great Slave Troupe. Genuine Darkeys EVERY NIGHT.

AT THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 63 Madison-av. Terms, $10 per quarter. The Conservatory will reopen Sept. 2.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

AN ELEGANT 7 1-4 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte for sale at a great bargain, at No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st.; piano is extra tone and extremely superb; best City makers. Full particulars on application. A. L. BATTERSON.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NO-tice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1st. For building sewer in 129th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
2d. For building sewers in Water-st., between Peck-slip and Dover-st., and in Madison-st., between Roosevelt and Pearl sts.
3d. For building sewers in Norfolk-st., between Hester and Grand sts., and in Suffolk-st., between Grand and Broome sts
4th. For paving with stone blocks 30th-st., from 1st to 5th-av.
5th. For building sewers in Cherry-st., between Montgomery and Jefferson sts., and in Clinton-st., between Cherry and Madison sts.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1st. Both sides of 129th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; also, all the lots on block No. 715, lying between 128th and 129th sts., and 6th and 7th avs.
2d. Both sides of Water-st., from Dover-st. to Peck-slip; also, both sides of Madison-st., from Roosevelt-st. to Pearl-st.
3d. Both sides of Norfolk-st., from Hester to Grand; also, both sides of Suffolk-st., from Broome to Grand-st.
4th. Both sides of 30th-st., from 1st-av. to 5th-av., to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.
5th. Both sides of Cherry-st., from Montgomery to Jefferson-st.; also, both sides of Clinton-st., from Cherry to Madison-st.; also, both sides of Monroe-st., from Montgomery to Clinton-st.; also, the west side of Montgomery-st., from Madison to Cherry-st.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 8, 1867.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK (comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York), No. 61 Chambers-street.
ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-street, daily (Sundays excepted), commencing on the second day of August ensuing and ending on the second day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, pianofortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
Dated New-York, July 15, 1867.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPRISING THE ELEVENTH AND SEVENTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of law, that I have received the Annual Collection list of the valuations, enumerations and assessments of this district, under the Internal Revenue laws of the United States, for the present year; that the taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, in the new bank building, corner of 7th-st. and 3d-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of July, 1867, to the 20th day of August, 1867, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
MARSHALL B. BLAKE,
Collector Seventh District State of New-York.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 12th day of August, 1867, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of September, 1867.
A panel of 38 grand jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 150 petit jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER (WANTED—ACTIVE OR SPE-cial, the latter preferred—with $10,000 to $25,000, in a manufacturing business, well established; a secured monopoly of a staple article in universal demand, which will pay 100 per cent. profit per annum; ample real estate security will be given to a special partner. Principals, with real name only, may address LYTTLETON, Box No. 5,559 City Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF THE BUILDING, stock and fixtures of the well-known established restaurant No. 14 Park-place. It will be sold on reasonable terms, to close the estate of the late Samuel O. Baker. For particulars, inquire of JACOB H. BAKER, No. 14 Park-place.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 187 Chambers-st.

ASTROLOGY.

MRS. MYERS,
Medical and business Clairvoyant, No. 734 2d-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 12, 1867,
a totally original drama of life and love of the present day and this vicinity, in five acts, by Mr. Augustin Daly, author of "Leah, the Forsaken," "Griffith Gaunt," "Taming a Butterfly," &c., entitled

UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT

Produced under the direction of	Mr. B. A. Baker
With Original Music by	Mr. Tissington
Elaborate Scenery by Mr. J. S. Schell and Messrs Farren and Seavey.	
And Novel Mechanical Effects by	Mr. John Denham

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ:

Ray Trafford, one of the New-York "Bloods" (His first appearance in three years.)	Mr. A. H. Davenport
Snorkey, a returned Veteran, established as a Soldier Messenger, but open to anything else	Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Byke, one of the men whom the law is always reaching for, and never touches	Mr. J. B. Studley
Ed. Demilt, one of the rising Wall-street generation	Mr. Newton
Windel, his friend, "sound on the street,"	Mr. Reed
Justice Bowling, of the Tombs Police Court	Mr. Welsh Edwards
Counselor Splinter, an Attorney of the Tombs Court	Mr. James Dunn
Bermudas, one of the under crust, a sidewalk merchant prince (with a banjo "swarry")	Mr. C. T. Parsloe
Peanuts, a rival operator in papers and matches	Master Shea
Lillywhite, another	Master Shay
Sam, a colored citizen, ready for suffrage when it is ready for him	Mr. Williams
Rafferdi, (nee Rafferty,) an Italian Organist from Cork	Mr. Sullivan
The Sergeant of the River Patrol	Mr. Hurley
Policeman 999	Mr. Sampson
Martin	Mr. Fielding
Peter Rich, the boy who was committed	Master Willie
The Signal Man at Shrewsbury Bend	Mr. H. Ryner
Members of the Tuesday Sociable, Court Officers, Dock Boys, &c., &c.	
Laura Cortlandt, the Belle of Society	Miss Rose Eytinge
Pearl Cortlandt, pretty but no heart	Miss Blanche Grey
Peachblossom, a girl who was never "brought up," (with the doleful ditty of "The Knight, the Dame and the Murderous Rival")	Mrs. Skerrett
Old Judas, the right hand of Byke	Mrs. Wright
Mrs. Van Dam, one of the voices of Society	Miss Lizzie Davey
Sue Earlie, one of the echoes of the voice	Miss Mahon
Lizzie Liston, another echo	Miss Macey

ACT FIRST.
Scene 1.—The Home of the Cortlandt's on the Avenue. The story of a New Year's Night.
Scene 2.—The Hat Room of the Tuesday Sociable. The Tell-tale Letters.
Scene 3.—Delmonico's Ball Room. The Beautiful Wolves of Society.
ACT SECOND.
WHERE THE POOR LIVE.
Scene 1.—A basement in Rivington-st. A new phase of Paternal Love.
ACT THIRD.
Scene 1.—The Tombs Police Court. A morning with Judge Bowling. Justice for Everybody.
Scene 2.—Exterior of the Tombs. The most agreeable view of it
Scene 3.—The Piers of the City and Hudson River, by starlight. How the lost Tribes spend their evenings.
ACT FOURTH.
THE IRON PILLOW.
Scene 1.—A Villa at Long Branch. The lesson which the sad heart taught the weak one.
Scene 2.—The Hedge near Shrewsbury Station. The latest fashionable arrivals at a popular Watering Place.
Scene 3.—The Station Shed by Shrewsbury Bend. The Down Express Train.
ACT FIFTH.
DREAMING AND WAKING.
Scene 1.—Pearl's Boudoir at Long Branch. How a Beauty went to Sleep—and how the dawn came for the Fugitive!

BOWERY THEATRE.
Great combination of talent. Mr. W. H. Whalley, Mrs. W. G. Jones, Mr. E. W. Marston, Mr. G. C. Davenport, Mr. J. Nunan, Mr. P. Connelly. The great moral drama of TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM. Singing and Jig Dancing. RORY O'MORE.

NOBODY'S DAUGHTER,
EVERY NIGHT,
BANVARD'S MUSEUM.

TERRACE GARDEN—SUNDAY.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET .... PROPRIETOR
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, AUG. 11, at 7½.
NINTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
THE CELEBRATED SOLOISTS,
together with the GRAND ORCHESTRA, in a varied and interesting programme.

SCOTTISH GAMES.
THE
ELEVENTH ANNUAL GAMES
of the
NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB
will be held at
JONES' WOOD,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1867.
Robertson's celebrated Bands and Pipers of the Club will furnish the music on the occasion.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS,
to be had only at the gate on the day of the games.
Programme of games in future notice.

NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT
THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
AND NOS. 17 AND 19 BROADWAY,
A FINE COLLECTION OF
OIL PAINTINGS.
Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

DODWORTH HALL, 806 BROADWAY.
Grand testimonial to THOMAS H. WILSON, MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 12, 1867. The following artists will appear: Messrs. J. H. and W. S. Budworth, J. B. Greene, Johnny Pierce, Frank Gerard, Adolph Nichols, and the New-Yew-York Æolians. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8. Tickets 50 cents.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY will hereafter be known as the NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
VACATION TILL SEPTEMBER 2.
The Conservatory will re-open in September at No. 83 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, New-York, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.
Experienced Professors from the Paris, Leipzig and Milan Conservatories are engaged, only the most able of the former teachers having been retained.
The subscription books will be open at the offices of the Conservatory, and circulars ready on and after August 19.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER,
A. F. LEJEAL,
HENRY MOLLENHAUER,
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary. Musical Directors.

MISS KATE REIGNOLDS OPENS AT BANVARD'S MUSEUM on MONDAY in her great triple character in "NOBODY'S DAUGHTER."

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865 at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867. feb1-lawtomh28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eigth hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867. mh29-lawtomy30
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867. my30-lawtoau29

MEN AND THINGS IN GEORGIA.

From the Special Correspondent of the New-York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, July 20, 1867.

ACROSS CENTRAL GEORGIA.

I have been making a rather discursive, *laissez-alles* sort of peregrination through Central Georgia, and am now arrived at the pretty town of Augusta, on the eastern border of the State. Standing here on the bank of the Savannah River one looks over into South Carolina; and as I shall take that direction next I may here finish up the few remaining notes of travel in Georgia.

The agricultural prospects and the political prospects form, of course, the two subjects that absorb attention, and I have been at some pains to inform myself, by observation and inquiry, about both. Well, the former are certainly of a more cheerful complexion than the latter; for the wheat and oats are already garnered, the corn is beyond fear of damage, and there only remains the cotton which, though backward by at least six weeks, owing to the excessive wetness of the Spring, yet looks thrifty and promising.

With the exception of the Northern or Cherokee counties, the whole of Georgia lies within that belt of the Temperate Zone which Mr. ELLSWORTH called emphatically "the cotton region." Though not so fertile as many parts of the Southwest, the soil and climate of Georgia are yet especially adapted to the nature of the cotton plant, and the planter in this favored region has this advantage, that, with a land of moderate fertility and judicious culture, he will always make a crop. Comparatively short it may be, according to seasons, but he will rarely fall short of expenses, and may generally rely on a fair interest on his capital. It is very rare, indeed, that the Georgia planter meets with these entire failures, which so often bring ruin on the cotton cultivation in the more fertile region of the Southwest, and this fact serves to explain the progressive wealth of the planting interest of Georgia, beyond other States blest with a more exuberant but also a more uncertain soil. It is true I have seen many fine counties that have greatly suffered by wasteful and injudicious cultivation; but observing planters are discovering that it is more to their advantage to remain upon the old homestead, and preserve and improve the land, than to lay them waste by *skimming*, and then go to the forest. It would of course be premature to attempt anything like a definite estimate of the probable yield of cotton this year; but I may say that the factors and others whom I have consulted on the subject do not place the crop of the entire South below 2,500,000 bales, which is a million more bales than were actually *produced* last year. With an ample supply of provisions of home production already secured, and a fair crop of cotton, matters will greatly improve in Georgia, and of course the same is true of the whole South.

The negroes in Georgia are doing *well*. I say this on the result of very careful and very extensive observation. There are, to be sure, cases of idleness, neglect, and non-fulfillment of contracts, and these you see published and paraded, and generalized from as universally true. But such cases are exceptional, and when you come to investigate them you will almost always find that the fault is more with the employer than the employe. Certainly, among many hundreds of planters throughout this State with whom I have conversed on the labor question, I have personally never seen one who does not admit (and gladly admit, as an agreeable surprise) that the blacks are industrious and faithful beyond all expectation—more industrious and more faithful, many concede, than under the old slave system.

Politically, the situation in Georgia is discouraging. I found either a feeling of deep gloom and dejection, or else an utter apathy and abnegation of all political or patriotic interest. There are exceptions, but they are very few, and unhappily one too often finds that those who are taking a leading part in reconstruction are men whose character and antecedents are little calculated to inspire confidence and respect. I am sure I may safely say, that at least three-fourths of the whites with whom I have talked are disposed to put themselves in an obstructive attitude touching the measure of reconstruction, and will vote "no convention." If you have seen, as I presume you have, the *Notes on the Situation*, by BEN. HILL, or that gentleman's more recent speech at Atlanta, you have the key-note of the prevailing sentiment in the State. It is true that there are not many who have the courage to blazen their thoughts in the keen-cut logic of that blatant champion of the "lost cause;" but they move essentially on the same line and toward the same goal. "If you vote for the Convention you are perjured," he vociferously exclaimed in his Atlanta speech, and the tremendous applause that greeted the utterance evidenced how heartily it was approved and shared by his auditors. "This scheme (of reconstruction) will never, never succeed, and I proclaim its ultimate failure to-day in your hearing," whereat more unbounded applause. "You who aspire to be Radical Governors and Judges in Georgia, I point before you this day your destiny—you are but cowards and knaves, and the time will come when you will call upon the rocks and mountains to fall on you and the darkness to hide you from an outraged people." And the outraged people said amen.

Of politics among the negroes, I need not say more than that they are universally Radical, and I fancy that even the most fossilized of Georgia politicians has by this time discovered that all expectation of "controling" the black vote is fatuitous. If there is any "controling" to be done, it can only be done by men who are willing to come frankly within the party, and such will have to do this very soon if they expect to wield any influence.

AUGUSTA.

Augusta is one of the most beautiful cities of the South; and I am sure it lost none of its beauties in my eyes; for, coming from the interior of Georgia with its rude, crude, broken-down, comfortless villages, it was a gladsome thing to be again in the atmosphere of civilization, where you can get a julep or a cigar; where you have a good hotel, and see nice shaded streets and a vision of fair women. (What malignant elf struck all the females of interior Georgia with such hideous ugliness?) The city is built upon the right bank of the Savannah River, 230 miles from its mouth, and has a population of about 22,000. It is connected with both Charleston and Savannah by railroads that are now in very fair running order, and with Atlanta, (from which it is distant 171 miles,) by the Georgia Railroad, which is one of the best roads in the South.

In business there is here the same stagnation that prevails all over the South. The close of the war found a great deal of cotton in Augusta—I believe between fifty and sixty thousand bales—and while it lasted this gave a great deal of activity to the place; but the failure of the last two crops, and the consequent poverty of the people have made matters very backward. Meanwhile the parvenue city of Atlanta, which is only thirty years old, has shot ahead of Augusta, which was laid out, under royal charter, in 1735; and though it is probable that when the revival comes, the elder city will make a good fight to retain her ancient ascendancy, I fancy she is destined to be eclipsed by her more fortunately situated rival.

The gentry of Augusta mainly reside at a suburban settlement on the "sand hill," a couple of miles from the town, where the atmosphere is delightfully healthful, and where the fevers that sometimes prevail in the town, which is low and almost a *fleur d'eau* never came. My friend, Mr. PUGHE, the editor and proprietor of the *Press*, a gentleman of great amiability and intelligence, was good enough to drive me out to the hills and point out all that was notable there and *en route*. One sees the powder mills that served the Confederacy so well, and some very extensive cotton factories. There is one of the latter which is of mammoth proportions. It was purchased, I believe, at a very low figure after the close of the war, and formed into a stock company and pays handsome dividends. This factory alone usually employs between 800 and 1,000 operatives. Out on the sand hills are also located the United States Arsenal, erected in 1827, (and where, I believe, SHERMAN was stationed some years before the war,) and a large range of workshops built by the Confederates. The arsenal grounds are very beautiful; but the vicinage is much marred by a great many wretched wooden cabins which were built for the workmen employed in making cartridges during the war, and which are now inhabited by a low type of "crackers."

I have mentioned the *Press* as one of the newspapers of Augusta. There are in addition the *Chronicle* and the *Constitutionalist*. The *Chronicle* is edited by Gen. WRIGHT, who, under the Confederacy, commanded one of the Georgia brigades, and afterward a division. I had the pleasure of a long conversation with him on military matters, and also on political affairs, and found him a person of superior intelligence and culture. His paper is "conservative," and has not come out in favor of convention; but it is conducted with discretion and ability.

The *Constitutionalist* is edited by Mr. RANDALL, author of "Maryland, My Maryland," and politically is on the same line with the *Chronicle*. The *Press* is strongly reconstructionist—not very pronouncedly Republican, but favoring convention and a restoration on the Congressional basis. There is also the *Loyal Georgian*, a weekly, patronized chiefly by the freedmen, and edited by Mr. BRYANT, the leading white champion of the blacks, and an ardent negrophilist.

The antagonism in politics is very sharp in Augusta. I found here more rampant radicalism on the part of the Republicans, and more dogged obstructiveness on the part of the Conservatives, than anywhere throughout Georgia. The leading Radicals are Mr. BRYANT and Mr. BLODGETT. The former I have already referred to as the editor of the *Loyal Georgian*. He is, I understand, a Northern man; but he has emancipated himself completely from all prejudices of race—recognizing in his own intercourse perfect social equality with the blacks, inviting them to his own table and eating at theirs. Mr. BLODGETT is a native Georgian, and holds now in the city the double office of Mayor and Postmaster. He tells me that he was a Union man before the war; but he afterward entered the rebel army. He is now a strong Radical, and wields a powerful influence with the blacks, though which is ahead—BRYANT or BLODGETT—I don't know. There is said to be a good deal of amusing by-play going on between the two busy B's—BLODGETT believing he runs BRYANT, and BRYANT being sure he runs BLODGETT. Perhaps it is a little comedy of errors on both sides.

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD.

I think one of the most remarkable instances of railroad recuperation ever heard of is afforded by the history of what has been done since the war by the Georgia Railroad, running between this city and Atlanta. The efficient Superintendent of this road, Mr. E. W. COLE, was good enough to give me many particulars touching this matter, and I think a brief account of it would not be uninteresting. At the close of the war the railroad was a complete wreck. Out of some 700 cars owned by the Company at the commencement of the war, only about 70 were in running order, but scarcely one of them could be considered entirely safe. Out of over 50 locomotives only about 12 could be trusted to run with any degree of safety, and they required repairs. The bridges over the Oconee, the Yellow and other rivers had to be rebuilt, together with all of the depots for seventy miles, destroyed with the track by the march of Gen. SHERMAN just before the close of the war. Add to all that there was no material on hand in any of the departments to commence work with, and that not only had the Company no available funds, but they had to redeem the liabilities (amounting to over a million) of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company. Notwithstanding this gloomy prospect the managers of the road went energetically to work. The track was relaid; the bridges were repaired, locomotives and cars built, the notes of the Banking Company to the amount of $625,306 have been redeemed, and a dividend of six and a half per cent. paid to the stockholders, and all done out of the *earnings* of the road! This is certainly a very remarkable and a very gratifying exhibit, and highly creditable to the energy and the integrity of the Company. Georgia has always been famed for the excellence of her railroads and the probity with which they were managed, and it is pleasant to see that there has been no falling off in the high standard, even under circumstances that might seemingly justify it.

A TALK WITH HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.

Among my letters of introduction was one to Ex-Gov. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, who makes his home in this place. Taking an opportunity to call upon him, I found him at his law office and met a very courteous reception. His outer man is striking and I fancy affords a very just revelation of what is within. In figure he is rather short but stout and burly, with a face of great strength, a ponderous lower jaw, a massy nose, eye cold and metallic, a brain of prodigious breadth on the osilar line and very high but receding on all sides toward the crown. He is clean-shaven and has long black hair. Altogether a powerful, rather coarse-grained and iron organization, befitting an intellect strong rather than sympathetic or fine.

Gov. JOHNSON talks with perfect freedom on political affairs. I think I can describe his mood, and abridge my report by saying that he is the most "disgrantled" man in Georgia. He abominates and flouts the whole scheme of reconstruction, will have none of it, believes liberty is gone for ever, and sees in the future only the images of gorgons and chimeras dire. "We are advised to accept the Sherman bill or it is threatend," said he, "that Congress will adopt worse measures. Why, what more can they do? Have they not already destroyed the essential character of the Government and converted it into an unlimited and irresponsible despotism? If they had taxed their ingenuity to see how completely they could bury liberty and the Constitution they could not possibly have been more successful than they have been in these infamous schemes of reconstruction."

"But can't they add to all confiscation?"

"No, Sir, that is impossible. They may rob and plunder and spoilate, but they can't confiscate under the forms of law. Why, Judge CHASE himself has decided that property cannot be legally confiscated until after trial and conviction. Well, if the question were raised he would be compelled to decide any act of confiscation to be unconstitutional because *ex post facto*. But even if the worst comes to the worst and they should determine to despoil us, let them do it. The true men of the South have little left to take, and that they do not value at a pin's fee compared with freedom and honor."

"Do you, then, prefer military government to the advantage of reunion and representation in Congress, which you will get by reconstruction on the prescribed terms?"

"I don't like military government, but I infinitely prefer it to the kind of government we would have under the programme of Congress. Who cares for such representation as would be representation merely in name, and misrepresentation in fact? No, Sir, I can never advise my fellow citizens of Georgia to give in to such a scheme. The Radicals want our *consent*—they want the advantage of being able to say that reconstruction is the spontaneous act of the people. We shall give them no such opportunity. We shall not thus close the door of redress against ourselves for ever."

"Are you against registration?"

"No, I am in favor of registration, for we shall need that power in order to vote against a Convention. Besides, if they have a Convention and form a Constitution, it will be necessary for us to have registered in order to vote it down. But if our people refuse or neglect to register, it will put it out of their power to vote against either the Convention or the Constitution which they may frame. We must register and wield the ballot to save the State from utter ruin."

"Do the people of the South still cling to the hope that the President can do anything for them?"

"No; they are quite aware that the President is powerless, and that the Supreme Court will do nothing for them. Our only hope is in a reaction at the North. I'm sure that the great majority of the Northern people feel right toward us and wish to see the Union restored. The issue will be presented to them in the next elections, and if whatever there is of the just and generous in Northern sentiment, can then make itself felt, liberty and the Constitution may be preserved. If not, both, I fear, are gone forever."

LIBRA.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHESS.

DETROIT VS. NEW-YORK.—The long contemplated telegraphic match between the respective chess clubs of Detroit and New-York, has been brought at length to issue. One game only, however, was contested in place of three, as agreed upon in the terms of the match. The alteration in the programme was necessitated in consequence of the absence from town of one of the three players representing the New-York amateurs, and the sudden and severe indisposition of another. The entire burden of the play, consequently, fell upon Capt. MACKENZIE, whose other engagements would not admit of the sacrifice of so much time as would be necessary to complete the match. Although Detroit's first move had been previously received, the match could not be said fairly to have commenced until Monday evening, July 1. Play on the New-York side was conducted at the rooms of the Club, University buildings, Washington-square, by Capt. MACKENZIE and Mr. C. H. STANLEY. The Detroit players consisted of H. A. BURY, Esq., President of the Club, Mr. ELDER and several other well-known amateurs. On this occasion six moves only were completed on either side. On the next evening, and throughout the entire remainder of the proceedings, for the reasons above stated the *onus* of play on the side of New-York devolved upon Capt. MACKENZIE, who, of course, could not be expected to give up every evening for the purpose, and but slow progress was consequently made. In the course of seven or eight sittings, however, one game was completed, when the match was declared off by mutual consent.

The game contested under circumstances so interesting and unusual, is given below, and will be found to possess intrinsic merits, well worthy of notice, altogether apart from its factitious surroundings:

IRREGULAR OPENING.

DETROIT.	NEW-YORK.
1—P to Q B 4	1—P to K B 4
2—P to K 3	2—K Kt to B 3
3—P to Q 4	3—P K 3
4—Q Kt to B 3	4—B to Q Kt 5
5—Q to Q Kt 3	5—B takes Kt, check
6—P takes B	6—Castles
7—K B to Q 3	7—P to Q Kt 3
8—Kt to K 2	8—B to Kt 2
9—Castles	9—Q Kt to B 3
10—Kt to Kt 3	10—Kt to K 2
11—B to Q R 3	11—P to Q 3
12—P to Q B 5	12—Q to Q 2
13—P takes Q P	13—P takes P
14—P to Q B 4	14—K to R
15—P to K B 3	15—P to K R 4
16—Kt to K 2	16—P to K Kt 4
17—Q to Q Kt 4	17—Q R to Q
18—Q to K	18—P to K Kt 5
19—P to K B 4	19—Kt to K Kt 3
20—Kt to Q B 3	20—K to Kt 2
21—Q B to Kt 2	21—P to Q 4
22—Q R to Q B	22—P to K R 5
23—Q B to R 3	23—R to K R
24—P to Q B 5	24—Kt to K 5
25—K B to Q Kt 5	25—B to Q B 3
26—B takes B	26—Q takes B
27—Kt takes Kt	27—K B P takes Kt
28—P takes P	28—Q takes P
29—P to K B 5	29—P takes P
30—K R takes P	30—Q to K 3
31—Q to K B	31—R to Q 2
32—R to Q B 2	32—R to Q Kt
33—Q R to Q B	33—R from Q Kt to Q Kt 2
34—B to Q B 5	34—R to K B 2
35—R takes R, check	35—R takes R
36—Q to K 2	36—Q to K B 4
37—R to Q Kt	37—P to R 6
38—R to K B	

On the receipt of this move, New-York suggested that the game be declared drawn, which proposition, however, was declined by the Detroit players.

39—Q takes Q	38—Q takes R, check
40—K takes R	39—R takes Q, check
41—P takes P	40—P to Q R 3
42—P to Q R 3	41—P takes P
43—K to B 2	42—Kt to K R 5
	43—Kt to K B 4

A proposition to draw the game was here telegraphed from Detroit, and at once acceded to by New-York.

Regarding the part enacted throughout the late match by the operators and other representatives of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the New-York Club express their unqualified satisfaction. It appears that the time occupied by the transmission of a move from the Club-rooms to the New-York Hotel, and thence to Detroit, and the receipt of a reply at headquarters in Washington-square, did not average more than ten minutes; while on occasion of the latter part of the game being played at the New-York Hotel a reply was received in the almost incredibly short space of four minutes.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

THE BANK CLERK CASE.

The magistrate resumed his examination yesterday in the case of JULIA JUDD and "Mrs." HARRIET SHERMAN, who were accused of robbing ALBERT E. DENNISON, the Brooklyn Bank clerk, of the sum of $1,300, while he was enjoying their convivial and dissipated companionship. In yesterday's TIMES the fact that DENNISON had voluntarily entered upon an extended course of dissipation with $2,100 of the bank's money in his possession was fully narrated, the complainant having taken the accused to High Bridge, purchased jewelry for them, and also fitted himself out with a new suit of clothes, all of which were paid for with the bank's funds. In cross-examination yesterday, DENNISON stated that he knew he was spending money belonging to the bank while he was purchasing the clothes and jewelry. He had also redeemed two watches belonging to the accused, and had cohabited with only one woman in the house, her name being "Kitty." The Justice announced that he would be compelled to dismiss the complaint on the ground of insufficient evidence, for the complainant was as likely to have dropped the money as to have been robbed of it. The statements made by DENNISON had shown that he was incapable of taking proper care of so large a sum of money, and he had not given any probable cause of suspicion that either of the accused had taken a dollar of the money beyond such as he had given them or spent for presents. The magistrate also said that he had felt inclined to dismiss the complaint the day before, and would no doubt have done so, had it not been for the presence of so many "Tads," who always hung round public women in times of trouble, under pretence of having political influence with magistrates and judge; he was determined that no such influence should be brought to bear successfully upon him. Mrs. SHERMAN said her friend was no "Tad," when the magistrate informed her that Capt. YOUNG had so characterized those male friends accompanying them on Friday. Both JULIA and HARRIET were then permitted to depart, which they proceeded to do in high spirits, their new sense of freedom being enhanced by their incarceration over night. Mr. DENNISON was then handed over to the care of the officer, with directions to ascertain whether the bank intended to prosecute him. The complainant appeared greatly surprised at this untoward change in the programme, and followed the officer in a despondent mood.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

HENRY TYGHUE, *alias* Henry Thomas, *alias* "Skinner," was arrested a few months ago for assaulting a man with felonious intent. He was convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for the term of four months; a few days after this he was twice brought before Judge RUSSEL on a writ of *certiorari*, and a motion was made for his discharge. The motion was denied and the prisoner escaped from the custody of Officer BIRDSALL, formerly employed as a keeper at the Penitentiary, while *en route* for the Island. Soon after his escape "Skinner," as he is more familiarly known, was arrested on a charge of picking pockets on a Third-avenue car, when he was committed for trial and soon liberated on bail. As "Skinner" forfeited his bail, the Police were very anxious to secure him, there being three distinct charges against him, *i. e.* escaped convict, assault and battery upon the officer, and picking pockets. Yesterday morning Capt. JOURDAN and Detective WOOLDRIDGE, of the Sixth Precinct, succeeded in arresting the accused, and arraigned him before the Court. When questioned by the magistrate, the prisoner stated that the last time he had been brought down from the Island he had been on a spree with Officer BIRDSALL and two friends all day, both he and the keeper drinking freely. They began playing billiards in a Chatham-street saloon, and between 1 and 2 o'clock that afternoon he was brought before Judge RUSSEL, when he was ordered back to the Island. He and BIRDSALL then became quite drunk, and he met some friends on the way up, who asked him to go away, when he walked off without any hindrance from BIRDSALL. Capt. JOURDAN said that the keeper, BIRDSALL, had had his case investigated by the Commissioners of Correction, and came near losing his position.

Prisoner—I can swear that I never struck BIRDSALL that day.

Magistrate—I must take a complaint against you for assaulting the keeper and running away.

Prisoner—I do not know what my word is good for against BIRDSALL'S, and I am afraid to go on the Island, for I will be persecuted by the keepers.

Commissioner Bell—BIRDSALL is not now on the Island, he having resigned, and I know there is no danger of your being persecuted. Every prisoner on the Island has full opportunity to speak to the Commissioners and relate any grievances. If a keeper should refuse to allow prisoners to address the Commissioners or the Warden, they would soon be discovered and dismissed.

The case was here adjourned until Monday, for further examination.

LARCENY OF GIMP.

JOSEPH MORRISON, of No. 403 Broadway, appeared in Court yesterday afternoon and made complaint against JAMES RYAN, for the larceny of a box containing $54 worth of gimp trimming. As the complainant testified that he detected the accused in the act, and found him in possession of the property, which belonged to Col. MAIDHOFF, the prisoner was held for trial in default of bail.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

AN EXPENSIVE NIGHT.

GEORGE W. SHERMAN, No. 187 Wooster-street, made oath that on Friday evening he accompanied AUGUSTA WRIGHT, MARY BIRD and ELIZA CULVER to a furnished room at No. 70 West Houston-street, having upon his person at the time a gold watch worth $65, and $190 in money. On arriving in the room he was seated, and the three women stood around, taking hold of his watch, asking him to give it to them, and he refusing and putting it back in his pocket. A few moments spent in this sort of dalliance, SHERMAN discovered that not only his watch but also his money had departed from his possession, and charging his companions with theft, the gentle AUGUSTA fled to her room, locked the door and bid defiance to all comers, in which she persisted till Officer MULDOON was called and bore them all away captive to the Eighth Precinct Station-house. SHERMAN was submitted to a rigid cross-examination by the counsel for the girls, but beyond the fact that there appeared to have been a vast amount of liquor drank during the day and evening by all the parties, nothing new was elicited. The three prisoners were committed in default of $1,000 each to answer at the General Sessions.

EXTENSIVE THEFT.

Mr. BENJAMIN HALLIDAY, No. 233 Fifth-avenue, retiring to the country for the Summer, left his house in charge of THOMAS STEWART and HENRY WOOD, and happening to return, made the discovery that a quantity of silver-ware, gold coin, greenbacks and jewelry, in all of the value of $2,000, had been abstracted from the premises during his absence. He made oath that he had probable cause to suspect STEWART and WOOD of being the guilty parties. By request of defendants' counsel, the case was set down for examination on Tuesday next.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE DECEASE OF THE LATE JUDGE SCRUGHAM—MEETING OF THE KINGS COUNTY BAR.—Hon. WILLIAM M. SCRUGHAM, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Second Judicial District, died at his residence in Yonkers, Westchester County, on the 9th inst. He was elected to the position he occupied in 1862, and his term expires with the present year. On the opening of the Supreme Court yesterday morning, Judge LOTT presiding, Hon. N. B. MORSE referred to the death of Hon. W. M. SCRUGHAM, Justice of the Supreme Court of the Second District, and moved that the Court adjourn until Monday morning. He stated that he wished to express his own desire and that of several members of the bar, that there might be a full meeting, for the purpose of taking such action as might be deemed proper in relation to the event. Judge LOTT remarked that the death of Judge SCRUGHAM had taken all his friends by surprise, as they had no idea that his disease was of a dangerous character; that he had no information of his illness until the early part of the week, when he heard that the Judge was convalescent, and likely to recover. It was therefore much to his surprise and sorrow that he saw the announcement of his death in the papers. The motion by Judge MORSE, that the Court adjourn until Monday next, he said, was a proper one, and suggested that it meet at 9 A. M., and that a meeting of the Bar take place one hour thereafter. The motion being carried the Court adjourned.

A SPECULATOR IN SAND AND SAWDUST.—An elderly gentleman called at the Brooklyn Central Police Office yesterday morning, and requested Inspector FOLK to cause the arrest of a man who had swindled him out of some $400. It appears from his statement that he resides in New-York; that, having a desire to go into business, he bought out a flour and feed store in Essex-street, near the market. He had been shown some samples, and was induced to believe that all the barrels and boxes in the place were filled with the same kinds of flour, farina, horsefeed, &c. After paying the money and taking possession he proceeded to examine his stock, and was very much surprised to find that the barrels, boxes and bags, with the exception of a few for samples, were filled with sand and sawdust. The former proprietor was not to be found, however, but having ascertained that he lived in Brooklyn, the victim came over to see if he could not have him arrested. He was informed that it was not probable that a man capable of perpetrating such a swindle would put himself in the way of the police; when, after some expressions of disappointment, he left for his home.

PROBABLY A STREET WALKER.—A gentleman named JOHN RICHARDS, residing at the Madsion House, in Hicks-street, was relieved of his pocket-book containing $210 on Friday morning, under the following circumstances: It appears that on his return to his hotel about 3 o'clock A. M., he met a woman at the corner of Hicks and Fulton streets with a basket on her arm, and, entering into conversation, he offered to escort her to No. 68 Fulton-street, where she said she lived. Arriving at the place, they stood conversing in the hall-way for some time, when he left, but was not long in ascertaining his loss. He returned but the woman was nowhere to be seen, and it appears does not reside in that house. Mr. RICHARDS proceeded to the Forty-second Police Precinct Station-house where he stated his grievances and was promised that everything possible would be done to arrest the woman. Thus far, whoever, she has kept out of sight of those in search of her.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—A vehicle driven by Mr. CHARLES HAGGERTY, accompanied by a friend, along Eighth-avenue, on Friday evening, was capsized and the inmates thrown out. The horses became frightened and ran away, resulting in the smashing of the carriage and injury to the animal. The accident was caused by the top of the buggy coming in contact with the branch of a tree. Neither of the men were seriously hurt.

POLICE ARRESTS.—The Brooklyn Police last week made a total of 526 arrests for various offenses. The total number of arrests for the past three months was 5,962.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE ADMIRALTY—COLLISION—CHANGE OF COURSE BY VESSEL ON STARBOARD TACK—WHEN ALLOWABLE—WHO CHARGEABLE WITH THE NECESSITY FOR THE CHANGE?

James R. Beatley et al., Claimants of the Bark Newsboy, Appellants, vs. Hugh Coyne, Owner of the Schooner White Cloud; and Same vs. Same.—Appeals from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Michigan.

Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion of the Court.

Subject-matter of the controversy in this case was a collision between the schooner *White Cloud* and the bark *Newsboy*, which occurred on the 12th day of November, 1862, off Twin River Point, or a little below on the west shore of Lake Michigan. Owner of the *White Cloud* filed his libel against the bark *Newsboy* on the 12th of May, 1863, and the owners of the bark filed their cross-libel against the schooner on the 29th of September, in the same year. Both cases were heard together in the District Court, and the decision was that the bark was in fault. Damages were accordingly awarded to the libelant in the case of the schooner, in the sum of $5,673 66, and the cross-libel was dismissed with costs. Circuit Court on appeal affirmed the respective decrees, and the owner of the bark, as respondents in one case and as libelants in the other, appealed to this Court.

1. Voyage of the schooner was from Buffalo to Chicago, and that of the bark was from Milwaukee to Buffalo. Capacity of the former was 316 tons, and that of the latter 587 tons, and both were good vessels and had a full complement of officers and seamen. Testimony shows that both vessels were under full headway when the collision occurred, and that it resulted in great damage to the schooner. Among other injuries it broke the rail, stanchions and bulwarks of the schooner from the fore-rigging to the main-rigging, and cut her outside planks down below the water-line as far as the bilge, and broke the clamps and ceiling down to the bilge-kelsom. Damage was also done to the plank-sheer and deck-frame, and the capstan and some of the deck-front were broken, the forestay sail split and the butts of the deck-plank were started the whole length of the vessel.

Principal damage was on the starboard side of the schooner, showing conclusively that the blow was between the main and fore-rigging on that side. She was in ballast, but the bark had a full cargo of wheat. Collision occurred about 11 o'clock in the evening, but the proofs show that it was not very dark, and the witnesses concur that there was no haze on the water, and that the lights of the vessel could be seen for several miles. Although it was cloudy, still the weather was pleasant and there was a good breeze. Speed of schooner was six or seven miles an hour, and that of the bark was nine miles. Weight of the evidence shows that the wind, though slightly baffling, varying occasionally, perhaps, a degree to the west, was southwest by west, and both vessels are under a full or nearly full press of canvass. Course of the schooner was south, half east, and that of the bark was north northeast, but she was kept steady.

Considerable conflict exists in the testimony as to the course of the wind and of the schooner, but the better opinion, in view of the whole case, is that the testimony of the master is correct. He came on deck twenty minutes before the collision, and testified that the wind was about southwest-by-west, a little baffling, varying sometimes a point to the westward, and that the vessel was heading, by the compass, south-half-east; and we adopt those statements as satisfactorily sustained by the weight of the evidence.

Both vessels showed lights, and the proofs are full to the point that each saw the light of the other two or three miles before they came together. Obviously, therefore, it is a case of fault, and not of inevitable accident; as the water was smooth and the vessels were sailing in a broad, unobstructed thoroughfare. Undisputed fact also is that the schooner was sailing on the starboard tack, close hauled on the wind, and that the boat was on the larboard tack and had the wind free. Rule of navigation is that where a vessel has the wind free, or is sailing before or with the wind, she must keep out of the way of the vessel which is close hauled by the wind, or sailing by or against it, and the vessel on the starboard tack has a right to keep her course, and the one on the larboard tack must give way or be answerable for the consequence. (St. John *vs.* Paine, 10 How. 581; the *Gazelle*, 2 W. Rob., 517; Woodrop Sims, - Dod., 85; Au. Caroline, 2 Wall, 544.)

Strong effort is made by the respondents to take the case out of the operation of that rule by attempting to show that the schooner changed her course. Persons engaged in navigating vessels upon navigable waters are bound to observe the nautical rules recognized by law in the management of their vessels on approaching a point where there is danger of collision. Undoubtedly the same law which requires vessels having the wind free, or sailing on the larboard tack, to keep out of the way or give way, as the case may be, also imposes the corelative duty upon those close hauled to the wind, or sailing on the starboard tack, to keep their course, in order that the former may know the position of the object to be avoided and not to be baffled and led into error in their endavors to comply with the requirements. (Steamship Co. *vs.* Rumboll, 21 Howard, 384.)

Appellants show, beyond doubt, that the schooner changed her course, but they do not show that she changed it at a time or in any sense when or in which the law regards it as a fault. The rules of navigation mentioned do not apply to a vessel required to keep her course after the approach of the advancing vessel is so near that the collision is inevitable. An error committed by those in charge of a vessel under such circumstances, if the vessel is otherwise without fault, will not impair her right to recover for the injuries occasioned by the collision, for the reason that those who put the vessel in that peril are chargable with the error, and must answer for the consequences which it occasions.

Evidence shows satisfactorily that the schooner kept her course until the peril was impending, and the collision was inevitable, and that the order to hard-a-starboard was given by the master, at the moment it occurred, to ease off the blow and make it glancing. Such a change of course at that moment, the District Court held, was demanded as a means of self-preservation, and was not a fault, and we entirely concur in that conclusion.

Objection is also taken to the decision of the Court in confirming the report of the Commissioner as to the amount of the damages, but the objection is without merit and is hereby overruled. Decision of the District Court in the case of the cross-libel was also correct.

Decree of the Circuit Court affirmed with costs in both cases.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 10.

Before Judge Mullen.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DEATH OF JUDGE SCRUGHAM—ADJOURNMENT.

At the opening of the Court, Mr. Traphagen announced the unexpected death of Judge Scrugham, of the Supreme Court, Second District, and moved that the Court adjourn, out of respect to his memory. The motion was seconded by Chauncey Shaffer, Esq., who paid a flattering tribute to the legal attainments and moral and social virtues of the deceased. Judge Mullen said that though not personally acquainted with the late Judge, he had always heard him spoken of as a man of sterling uprightness of character, and as a jurist he occupied a respectable and enviable position. As a tribute to his memory, and in compliance with the wishes of the Bar, he would adjourn the Court for the day.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The wills of the following persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: Mary E. Bryan, Henry Couvet, Wm. Post, John G. Mott, Christian Settler, Francis Culion, Adolph Wroger, Ann L. Jones, John P. Bankhead. Letters of administration have been granted on the following estates: Joseph Longo, Joanna O'Neil, Charles Longo, Gottfried Rippel, Emil A. Knapper, Frances Baker, Cathrine Baumgartner, Sarah Carstang, Elizabeth Ludwig, Seaman Sewardson, Francis A. Neidermayer, Patrick F. Condon, Christian Clowder, John H. Eklers, Ernst Frantz, Ludwig Huldschursky, F. S. Kuhle, Christina Leipold, Sarah McDermott, Ann Martha, Eliza Olson, Jose J. Roderiques, Mariah Sprungsteen, John A. Tardy, Thomas Terry, Cecilia L. Quick, John Cowan, Simeon Moger, Edward G. Lee, James Phalon, John N. Mesler, Henry Alexander, Terence McGowan, Thomas Pettis, Charles L. Vaupell, Catharine Blankenberg, Julius C. Brey, Mary Cutler, Amelia C. Hawkins, Samuel Palmer, Robert Loncy, John Trenor, Jr., Franz Barbus.

Letters of guardianship have been issued to the following persons: Edward Hasler, guardian of John E. Hasler; Robert McLellan, guardian of David McLellan; Dora Schreiber, guardian of Francis, Amelia and Louisa Schreiber; Ellen Fagan, guardian of Patrick J., Ellen E., and Mary J. Murtha; Louis Goldmayer, guardian of Isaac, Otilla, Alexander and Samuel Goldmayer; Mary Campbell, guardian of Mary E. Stinson; George V. Swartz, guardian of Charles A. Van Parick.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 10.

By Judge Jones.

George G. Byron et al., vs. Edwin R. Truman; case settled; it must be fairly engrossed and submitted to me to receive my direction for filing. James Bayley *vs.* James Carson et al.; same decision.

By Judge Barbour.

Edward Helmsen *vs.* Patrick McKenna; motion discharging order of arrest granted without costs, with permission to renew the motion on further papers.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

There were no jury trials at the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the prisoners all pleading guilty to the indictments against them. Four cases were disposed of—one of the convicts being sent to the State Prison, one to the Penitentiary; two were conditionally discharged, and one remanded for sentence.

SENTENCED.

A youthful Frenchman, lately arrived in this country, and answering to the name of Paul Machin, pleaded guilty to the charge of carrying concealed weapons in the shape of a pair of formidable steel "knuckles." Penitentiary six months.

John Smith pleaded guilty to an indictment in which he was charged with attempting to steal a silver watch, valued at $12, from a countryman named Alexander Stager, whose acquaintance the accused made at a lager-beer saloon in Greenwich-street. State Prison four years and six months.

SENTENCE DEFERRED.

George Hudson, said to be the only son of a Philadelphia lawyer, was arraigned for forgery. He pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree. Sentence deferred.

CONDITIONALLY DISCHARGED.

Two boys named respectively John Marr and Jas. Patterson, were charged with pilfering. Recorder Hackett said he would send them to the House of Refuge, but the mothers pleaded to let them off, and promised that their boys would leave the county. The Recorder let them off, but said if they were found in the city within three days he would assuredly send them to the House of Refuge.

SENTENCES OF REMANDED PRISONERS.

Recorder Hackett then proceeded to pass sentence, as follows, upon prisoners convicted during the week:

William Abbott, convicted of grand larceny, on his own confession, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Charles Williams, from Maine, was convicted of grand larceny. State Prison two years and six months.

George Williams, for stealing a trunk and contents valued at $500, was sent to the State Prison for five years.

John Hennig, for attempted burglary. State Prison two years and six months.

John Kehoe and Elizabeth Kelly, for picking pockets, the former State Prison for five years, the latter for only two years, in consideration of an infant in her arms.

John Maguire, for picking pockets and stealing a watch. State Prison four years.

John Hines pleaded to grand larceny. Two years and six months.

The Court then adjourned.

Mr. Robert C. Hutchings, Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the people.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Kelly.

At the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, there were 53 cases on the calendar, 26 being charges of petit larceny, 19 of assault and battery, 1 of keeping a disorderly house, 5 of misdemeanor, and 2 of having burglars' tools in possession. An unusual number of the cases were defended by counsel, necessitating a long sitting of the Court.

AN OCTOGENARIAN IN TROUBLE.

An old lady, ELIZA WATSON, four score and six by her own statements, and a native of the "sod," presented herself on feeble limbs to prefer a charge of most grievous assault and battery against Mary Monahan, a joint occupant of a floor with complainant.

It was found somewhat difficult to confine the old lady to the matter in the complaint. All her lost vigor of limbs seemed to have centred in her tongue, with which she demolished the lawyers and convulsed the Court. She said that there was some trouble in the house, and that the defendant came to her room and attacked her there. She struck her with a pail on the head, when she, in self-defence, pushed her out of the room and upset her in a washtub, and while she was cooling there provided herself with a knife, lest the blood should fly to her head and induce her to do dangerous work when she got out of the tub. She counseled the Court to place no confidence in any statement made by the prisoner, for, said she, "She thinks no more of an oath than she does of a drink of cowld water; if you never read physionnomy, your Honor, you might read it out of her countenance; she stales vegetables every night in her life; oh! an she's a bad one intirely!" The old lady left the stand, assisted by the policeman; she was trimblin', she said, and wake wid blood lettin'.

An eager witness for the prosecution saw the old woman after the alleged assault; her face and hands were cut, and she was all bloody; she went to the doctor, and the blood could be traced all the way there.

Mary Fitzgerald, another cotenant, heard the screaming, "I'm murdered and robbed," and she shouted for help. Bridget Cullen lived in the same house; there was but a "boord" between her and Mr. Wilson. The first she heard of it was, she heard the old lady calling the prisoner and charging her with taking a shawl from a peddler. She heard Monahan say, "I'll make you prove that." The witness then went out and saw the old lady impail Mrs. Monahan, rush for the knife, and she believed that the cuts the old woman received were obtained in the scuffle. The prisoner was found guilty and remanded for sentence.

A GOUGER PICKPOCKET.

Silas Davis, a manly young lad, when going down Houston-street, had his attention called to two drunken boy musicians, who were about being arrested. He said aloud that he thought it was a shame that men should give to boys liquor to make them drunk. Just as he said this the prisoner, William Davis, a well-known pickpocket, came up and said, "What the deuce is it your business?" and while his (complainant's) hands were held by some person unknown, the prisoner made an effort to insert his finger in his eye, with the purpose of "gouging" him, saying he would "mash his snoot for him." The prisoner was found guilty and sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

A STEWARD IN TROUBLE.

Richard Ruddel, chief steward of the steamer *Virginia*, trading with Vera Cruz, was charged by Stephen Militch with having assaulted him when he went on board to collect a bill. The steward defended himself on the ground that he was very busy when Militch called; that he actually owed him nothing, and that because he was annoying him at his duties, he used the necessary force only to put him out of the office. He was fined $25.

THE INTELLIGENCE OFFICE BUSINESS.

Robert Noach, the owner of an employment or intelligence office at No. 121 Nassau-street, was charged by several complainants with obtaining money from them, as the law has it, "by trick and device."

Henry Merjest swore that he called at this office, where he paid the prisoner $2 to obtain him employment. He received in return the address of a gentleman in Warren-street, who, the prisoner informed him, required help. He went to the address, but found that the gentleman wanted no such employe. He went back to get his money, but the place was closed at 3:30 o'clock.

Harold Waldebone paid $2; he was to get a situation as a porter. He got addresses, and he found the houses but not the parties.

Henry Steinson, a stranger in the City, was also swindled in like fashion. He said he was running after the offices for several days; that he walked twenty miles a day, and that he was ultimately told where he called that Noach was fooling him.

A voluntary witness, who saw notice of the first investigation of the case in the newspaper, presented himself and gave very intelligent testimony, bearing very hard upon the prisoner.

A number of witnesses for the defence was called, but they by no means bettered the case, nor are they likely to better any other. The prisoner was sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for two months and to pay a fine of $50.

RELEASED UNDER LEGAL SURVEILLANCE.

A very portly lady named Riker was called to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house at No. 13 Sullivan-street. Mr. Howe, her counsel, a fair match for his fair client in rotundity, pleaded for her that "we had given up the profession, we had discharged all the girls, and, with his Honor's permission, would vacate the premises and save the Court all further trouble." Thus promising, Justice KELLY consented to place the prisoner in the keeping of Mr. Howe, whose duty it would be to see that these promises were fulfilled. Thanking his Honor for his clemency toward his client and his confidence in him, they left the Court a pair of turtles, if not turtle doves.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Denmark	July 31	Liverpool	New-York.
Pereire	Aug. 1	Havre	New-York.
Java	Aug. 3	Liverpool	Boston.
Hammonia	Aug. 3	Hamburg	New-York.
Wm. Penn	Aug. 3	London	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Washington	Aug. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Chicago	Aug. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Propontis	Aug. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Aug. 15	New-York	Bremen.
Queen	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Iowa	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Cella	Aug. 17	New-York	London.
Cleopatra	Aug. 17	New-York	Antwerp.
Teutonia	Aug. 17	New-York	Hamburg.

FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, BRAZIL, &C.

Georgia	Aug. 14	Sisal and Vera Cruz.
Morro Castle	Aug. 15	Havana.
Rising Star	Aug. 21	Aspinwall.
South America	Aug. 22	Rio de Janeiro.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails...5 A. M.	3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 10—*In steamship City of Baltimore for Liverpool*—Miss Martha Crawcour, Philadelphia; Miss Hall, Mrs. Sheen, England; P. Cartellano and wife, Rev. Bishop Atkinson and wife, Baltimore; W. L. Seffrath, Charles Seel, E. Walsh, Jose Rivero, Havana; John Dickenson, James M. Jacques and wife, S. J. Jacques, Miss L. E. and Miss M. A. Jaques, Master J. M. and Master Livingston Jaques, David Oakes and wife, Robt. F. Cashel, Dr. R. Murdock, New-York; Robt. Smiley, Philadelphia; Lieut. Fitz Ray, Montreal; W. B. Beall, H. Leedom, John Lindsay, Maj. Page, W. W. Tapscott, Matt. Wylie, Robt. Wyllie, Wm. Sowerby, Chicago; Rev. M. Maher, R. Seafort, New-York; W. C. Bagley, England; Geo. Dovey, Philadelphia; Mr. Cavanagh; Thomas W. Aris, Miss E. Brownhill, Toronto; Daniel W. S. Ketchley, New-York; James Gray, Brooklyn; Geo. Butcher, England; James E. Pontoon, B. Lyttle, Philadelphia; Miss Lizzie and Ann Nash.

Aug. 10.—*In steamship St. Laurent, for Brest and Paris*—Mrs. Samuel R. Ruggles, New-York; James F. Ruggles, New-York; Mrs. D. Colden Murray and maid, New-York; Miss Bostwick, New-York; Mme. W. O. Merle d'Aubegne, New-York; F. P. McMahon, Philadelphia; Fred. Butterfield, Mrs. Butterfield and two children, New-York; Mrs. Falconer, New-York; F. Escalante, Mexico; A. Fararanghar, Havana; Jacob Hoffner and Mrs. Hoffner, Cincinnati, Ohio; Sinclair Tousey, Mrs. Tousey, New-York; Mrs. and M. W. Jones and 2 children, Chicago, Illinois; Alex. de Laski-Lima; Edw. Launier, New-York; Prof. Adolph Le Koeppen, attache to the Court of Greece; Prescott H. Ward, New-York; Montalvo y Calvo, Mme. Montalvo y Calvo, three children and servant, Porto Rico; James Russell, Mrs. James Russell, New-York; Senor Don Julien Zulueta, Mrs. Julien Zulueta, three children and servant, Havana; Jacob Rogers, Edward Truss, New-York; Ramon M. Barriere, Havana; J. Escalante, Mexico; Eugene P. Murphy of the United States Army; Mme. de Bonnifoux, Hoboken; Mrs. Gen. R. Halsey, J. C. Baldwin, Mrs. Baldwin, Miss E. M. Baldwin and Miss E. S. A. Baldwin, New-York; Mr. de Zulueta, three servants of Senor Don Julien Zulueta, Havana; Gustavus S. Hesertin, New-York; Mr. R. don Bernard, New-York; Mr. L. Massing, Hartford, Conn; Mr. A. Marcus, New-York; Mr. Guocencio Par Ibanis, Havana; Mrs. Elise Delahaye, New-York; Mr. de Rean, Mrs. de Rean, New-York; Mr. Odillon Barrot, Secretary of Legation of France at Washington; Mr. Montalvo et C. Farrill, Mr. S. Cepedes, Havana; Mr. M. Hecht, Mrs. Hecht, New-York; Mr. William Kidd, Mrs. Kidd, New-York; Mr. Jose Maria Peru, Mr. Bartholomew Arcas, Peru, Mr. H. E. Giffin, Mrs. Giffin, New-York; Rev. A. L. Valois, Montreal, C. W.; Mr. J. A. Voisin, Mr. J. A. Voisin, Jr., New-York; Mr. Juan Fuentes, Mr. Pedro Garbiliera, Havana; Mr. Ed. Sedeley, New-York; Mr. Pierre Escourras, Bordeaux; J. C. Hill, Wm. Cransley, New-York; Jose Pryals, Havana; Mme. Tullie Six, New-York; Joseph Massury, Hartford, Conn.; A. Maniort and wife, New-York; A. Quersade, Havana; Pedro Mendrene, New-Orleans, La.; Jose Calderon y Kessel, Havana; groom of Mr. Montalvo y Calvo, Havana; valet of Mr. de Laske, Lima; Superior Marie Sainte Maurice, Sister Mary Sainte Celestine, maid servant of Mrs. Fred Butterfield, New-York; sister Marie Sainte Cordelia, Mrs. Pauline W. Muller and 4 children, Isaiah Jones, Mrs. Julia Y. Nicolas, New-York; maid servant of Mrs. Falconer, New-York; Mme. Mary Adelena, Cherbourg, France; Mme. Lucas, Newark, N. J.; Mme. Berthelon, New-York; butler of Mr. Zulueta, Havana.

Aug. 10—In steamship Caledonia for Glasgow and Liverpool—Rev. Samuel H. Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, Maguire's Bridge, Ireland; Mrs. Harvey and two infants, Hoboken; Miss Fanny Evart, Glasgow; Miss Lizzie White, Jersey City; Dr. F. H. Newhall, Rev. William M. Rice, Middletown, Conn.; Mr. Laughlan Campbell, South Bergen, N. J.; Moses Caldwell, Scranton, Penn.; Mr. John T. Daniels, Mr. Charles W. Butty, Norfolk, Va.; Capt. D. D. Munro, Master D. A. T. Munro, Richmond; Miss Ursula Ritchie, Philadelphia; Miss Bessie McDermott, Detroit, Mich.; Mr. Robert H. Brown, Mr. James Brown, Cincinnati; Miss Jane Gilbert Raston, George D. Graves, Chicago; William Frazer, Hamilton, C. W.; Frederick Bulky, George Bulky, Rev. John Brash, Alexander Anderson, John Patterson, Miss Mary Logan, John D. Thomas, Emmanuel Kirch, Hannah Weatherell, New-York.

In steamship Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall—For Yokohama—E. Grace, Norman F. King, M. Sands, wife, infant and nurse. For Hong Kong—H. H. Lowry and wife. For Shanghai—John Lindsley, Rev. Chas. Hartwell, wife and child, Miss Jennie L. Peet. For Aspinwall and Panama—Consejero de Azambuja, Minister from Brazil, in the United States of Colombia, his niece and sons, S. M. Nascentes de Azambuja, attache to the Mission, Martin Azambuja and servant, Samuel H. Belden, G. Dresberry and Young America, Capt. John Walters, H. Renauld, Alfred Weston, Alvin Phinney, John Braun, E. O. Weiner, F. Guion. For San Francisco—Mrs. B. Robbins and daughter, Mrs. E. T. Stewart, E. W. White, Rev. M. J. Young, O. Gerhardy, J. O. Eldridge and wife, Charles Higgins, Miss Kate Burton, W. M. Greenwood, Jacob Rich, S. O. Seiberlich, M. T. Tithrill, Mrs. Sessenton and child, H. S. Babcock, Isidore Bradley, J. Root, H. Merwin and wife, M. S. Feshheimer, Miss A. C. Berry, Miss M. A. Hawkins, Rev. Dr. Phinney, J. H. Vary, Jas. Smith, Master T. C. Cicott, Mrs. S. B. Yessler, Mrs. Mary Attick, Miss H. Engler, Samuel Ohum and wife, Wm. Orum, Mrs. I. D. C. Beach, Miss Lambert, Mrs. Welton, Paymaster A. McBishop, G. W. Spaulding, Geo. Colborne, M. G. Upton, wife, child and infant, A. Basehoder, wife and son, G. Herrick, S. Chandler, Morris Newton, W. Alvord, F. C. Spooner, R. L. Ogden, Geo. Keiser, Mrs. Casseneau, Mrs. Killip, G. W. Snell, S. F. Alcorn, M. Levi, Chas. Hass and son, Rev. F. D. Eagan, Geo. Gordon, Wm. Horst, Mrs. G. Gordon and daughter, Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. Bent, Mrs. C. Todd, Dr. T. C. Walton, Miss F. C. Barker, Chas. Lesser, Ira Richardson, wife, child and infant, Mrs. C. Hule and infant, Mr. Dan Bryant and wife, Miss Ellen M. Conany, Eliza Worth, John M. Buffington, Mrs. J. Fitzgerald, child and infant; B. P. Grover, Mrs. E. Eaton and two children, Simon Seilg and wife, Mrs. Duval and infant, J. Watt Kerr, Wm. Vogel and wife, Thos. Kerwan, Nich. Anderson, L. Packsher, N. Stire, P. S. Pearson and wife, Mrs. A. Mann and son, R. S. Paine and wife, Chas. T. Gates and wife, Miss Emma J. Gates, M. Cohn, Martin Dow, Mrs. T. A. Dow and infant, Chas. Geisaford, S. A. Reider, Mrs. and Miss Hoffman, Mrs. E. Jennings, Mrs. S. Edwards and two children, Kate Reider, Anna Smith, Emma King, Mrs. Charles, H. P. Diermanse, Henry Seager, Robert Gilmore and wife, Mrs M. Bruser and infant, and a large number in second cabin and steerage; also a detachment of United States troops.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah—Miss Ellen Deane, A. Josephs, E. J. Freeman, John J. Lenden, W. S. King, J. H. Otto, Miss Otto, H. S. Willing, Mrs. C. A. Charlton, Chas. Thornton, Thomas Delany, Clarence Tillman, G. W. Sellick, Wm. P. Dickle and wife, Miss Susan Thomas and servant, Dudley Dator, Thos. Murphy, William A. Torrence and lady, William Todd, E. Brown, Jr., Miss Maria Jones, Mrs. Jones and Paul Connor.

AUG. 10.—*In steamship England, for Liverpool*—Miss M. A. Thompson, Buffalo, N. Y.; Samuel F. Corden, Louisville, Ky.; John Harrison, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. Corden, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Harrison, Buffalo, N. Y.; Lloyd D. Simpson, Washington, D. C.; G. E. Sirett, Buffalo; E. Jubby, Michigan; Mr. Swett, Buffalo; Benj. Bailey, Boston; Mrs. Tubby, Michigan; F. E. Norris, Ottawa, Ill.; Capt. Matthews, Liverpool; John Achison, Indiana; J. Jacobs, South America; Alexander Cotheale, New-York; Col. Pedro de Zea, Spanish Army; Robert McKay, Glasgow; H. Naughlon, New-York; M. Lindsay, Ohio. Samuel Stearns, New-York; R. Budworth, New-York; O. Kesler, Hamburgh; P. Carr, Brooklyn; J. Banneger, New-York; W. Allen, Indiana; C. Vance, Nashville, Tenn.; W. C. Cole, Canada West; Joseph New, New-York; Mrs. Allen, Indiana; Miss Baxton, New-York; and 122 in steerage.

AUG. 10—*In steamship Baltic, for Bremen.*—Theodore Davis, of New-York, bearer of dispatches to Berlin; Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and three children, of Detroit; Ed. Leuchtenrath, of San Francisco; Mrs. M. Burbach, Milwaukee; Mr. and Mrs. A. Eittmayer, New-Haven; Mr. and Mrs. M. Freeman, Mrs. Lina B. Chemin, Miss E. Busen, New-York; Mrs. E. Broquet, Chicago; Jose de Torres, Spain; F. Steyls, Chicago; Mrs. S. Schondorff, Boston; Mrs. Emma Mueller, New-York; Julius Winter, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. John Simplot and son, Dubuque; Mrs. Michaud and child, New-York; John J. Crawford, Philadelphia; Mr. Preston and M. Bruner, Philadelphia; O. J. Radel, Philadelphia; J. H. Tregaskis, New-York; Prof. G. G. Hudson, Mansfield; Mrs. A. Balk, New-York; Geo. W. Reed, New-York; H. Fricke, Cincinnati; W. J. Cooper, Massachusetts; Wm. Brand, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Appel and child, Cincinnati; Henry Bartels, Chicago; Moses Balk and Fred. Benson, New-York; John Reffgen, Pittsburgh; and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 10—*In steamship Weser, from Bremen*—S. Hessleim, T. Kohler, Mrs. A. Engelhardt and child, C. Eissfeldt and family, Miss T. Hemicke, F. W. Meyer and family, Mrs. F. Loffler and child, C. Holtzermann, G. Muecke and lady, Mrs. A. Von Lohr, Miss M. Blum, C. H. Luchan, E. Dennis and lady, T. Whalen and lady, A. Levy, A. Loria, H. Higgins, C. Moss, T. Scherer, T. Eichelberger, O. Hopkins, G. Webb, C. Robinson, H. Leszynsky and son, Mrs. T. Garwin, G. Levy and family, F. Dade, F. H. Swan, L. Deutsch, A. Von Dorp, A. Schlittler, L. Lange, Mrs. H. Schumacher and family, C. Lannen, Mrs. T. Dietert and child, Mrs. L. Muller and children, M. Link and lady, P. Schuirtt, Mrs. C. Simon and children, T. Wagner, G. Lorge, Mrs. M. Kaltenback and daughter, D. Frankel, C. Muller, Mrs. F. Schaublin, W. Lane, Mrs. M. Classen, C. Schenk, F. Fordner, A. Nathan, E. Muklenfeld, Miss H. Kork, G. Dressing, C. Ragnie, A. Nan and son, A. Wagner, G. Schaller, and 431 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 06 | Sun sets..... 7 04 | Moon sets.... 1 48

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 4 25 | Gov. Island. 5 12 | Hell Gate.... 6 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Aug. 10.

Cleared.

Steamships Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Rapidan, Eaton, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Mississippi, Ryder, New-Orleans, New-York Mail Steamship Co.; E. C. Knight, Dentz, Alexandria and Georgetown, D. C., Smith & Brown; Valley City, Tomlin, Alexandria, Jas. Hand; W. P. Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., Jas. Hand; Patapsco, Neff, Boston, Benner, Brown & Co.; Caledonia, (Br.,) McDonald, Glasgow, F. Macdonald; Cimbria, (Hamb.,) Trautman, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Circassian, Ellis, Bremen, Ruger Bros.; Nevada, Smith, San Juan, Nic., North Am. Steamship Co.; City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool, John G. Dale; England, (Br.,) Cutting, Liverpool, National Steam Nav. Co.; Henry Chauncey, Conner, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Garrison & Allen; Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary.

Steamer Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Barks G. W. Jenkins, Dunker, Savannah, Ga., Boyd & Hincken; Esperanza, (Span.,) Paig, Barcelona, Ferrer & Medina.

Brigs Teresa, (Span.,) Lain, Barcelona, Moses Taylor & Co.; Emily Coover, (Br.,) Christie, Sydney, C. B., Miller & Houghton; Maud, (Br.,) O'Bryan, Redondo, Morrison & Phillips; Courier, (Prus.,) Hanssen, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Paragon, (Br.,) Fitzgerald, Alta Vela, P. I. Nevius & Son; Sarah Crowell, (Br.,) Messenger, Yarmouth, N. S., Morrison & Co.; Haidee, (Br.,) West, Kingston, Jam., H. de Cordova & Co.

Schooners Margaret Ann, Whelpley, St. John's, N. F., Smithers & Co.; E. Nickerson, Nickerson, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; Emma G, (Br.,) Webber, San Juan, Nic., P. I. Nevius & Son; George & Edgar, Smith, New-Haven, Rackett & Taylor; L. B. Strong, Hodgkinson, Providence, Rackett & Taylor; Ellen Louise, Heve, Norwalk, Rackett & Taylor; Ocean Belle, Emery, Boston, Pease & Thomas; Emily Ann, (Br.,) Myer, New Ligos Bay, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Co.; E. A. De Hart, Low, St. Pierre and a market, R. J. Winter & Co.; A. T. Howe, Ellis, Weymouth and a market, L. L. Merchant & Co.; White Sea, Blatchford, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Adaliza, Loveland, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. H. Lockwood, Starrett, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; W. D. Mangum, Chase, Taunton, Ferguson & Wood; Hannah D., Chase, Gloucester, Woodruff & Robinson; N. Bloomfield, Hobbin, Stamford; Dundee, (Br.,) Gould, Yarmouth, N. S., Peniston & Co.; Clara Sawyer, Boston, Pease & Thomas.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Bristol, G. N. Stranahan.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer Virgin, Freeman, New-Orleans 30 days.

Steamship Weser, Wenke, of and from Bremen July 27, Southampton 30th, with mdse. and 528 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had heavy westerly winds up to the Banks. On the 3d and 4th inst., in lat. 50, lon. 38 W., experienced a hurricane from S. W. to N. W., with a tremendous high sea; since light westerly winds and fog. 2d inst., lat. 50½ N., lon. 24½ W., passed ship Success, bound W.

Steamship Cleopatra, (Br.,) Donald, Antwerp 19 ds., with mdse. and 382 passengers to Christian Bors. Had thick fogs the last 9 days.

Steamship George Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans 3d inst., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Bark Golden Fleece, (of New-Haven,) Rhodes, Barbados 17 ds., with molasses, &c., to H. Trowbridge's Sons. July 25, off Martinique, in a heavy squall from E., lost fore and maintopgallantmasts, foretopmast and topsail-yard, split sails, &c. Left no vessels.

Bark Glenalladale, (of Pictou,) McDonald, Miramichi, N. B., 16 ds., with lumber to master.

Bark Turner, (Prus.,) Schultz, Antwerp 49 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Albert, Leneque, Martinique 13 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Petrel, (of Maitland, N. S.,) McKenzie, Arecibo, P. R., 15 ds., with molasses to order. In the hurricane of the 2d inst., carried away foremast-head, with everything above it; shifted cargo and sprung a leak.

Brig Americus, Hand, Cette 56 ds., with wine, &c., to James Henry. Had light winds and calms the entire passage. 9th inst., 50 miles E. of Sandy Hook, fell in with schr. Emily Gifford, off Cape May, waterlogged and abandoned. Took from her the mainsail and some rigging.

Brig Zegri, (Br.,) Le Boutillier, Vigues, P. R., 12 ds., with molasses to Geo. F. Bulley. In the gale of Aug. 2 was knocked over on her beam ends; cut away topmasts, with everything attached, but not righting, was compelled to cut away the mainmast.

Schr. Superb, (Prus.,) Meyer, Rio Janeiro 49 ds., with coffee to John S. Wright. In the gale of the 2d inst., lost fore and maintopmasts and jibboom, stove bulwarks and rail.

Schr. Almon Bacon, Crosby, Woodbridge, for Boston.
Schr. Ossuna, Haskell, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Lochiel, Haskell, Bangor, with lumber.
Schr. J. Clark, Barlow, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. J. Smith, Nichols, Charleston.
Schr. Oakes Ames, Edmonds, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. H. Middleton, Newton, Beaufort, N. C.
Schr. Orvetta, Boudoin, Virginia.
Schr. Henry Cole, Decker, Virginia.
Schr. John Mosser, Rider, Baltimore.
Schr. Annie Boriand, Hull, Virginia.
Schr. D. L. Somers, Somers, Virginia.
Schr. Reindeer, Bogart, Virginia.
Schr. Ocean Bird, Regan, Virginia.

BELOW—One brig, unknown.

WIND—At sunset, W. S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships St. Laurent, Baltic, Henry Chauncey, City of Baltimore, England, Caledonia, Ottawa, Corsica, Nevada, Irene, Saragossa, Champion, George Washington, Mississippi, Raleigh, San Salvador, Sappho, Niagara, W. P. Clyde, Valley City, Circassian, Cimbria, Louisa Moore, Albemarle, E. C. Knight.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 10—Arr. steamer Ashland, from New-York; bark Norma, Androssan; brig Burmah, Rondout.

Returned—Belgian brig Helvetia, hence for Buenos Ayres, put back for repairs, having been in collision off Minot's Ledge with schr. James H. Moore; had plank-shear stove, rail broken, and rigging damaged; damage to schooner unknown.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 8, P. M.—Arr. schrs. Prairie Bird, Thompson, New-Haven, for St. Johns; Louisa Clark, St. George, for New-Haven; R. K. Vaughn, Howell, Boston, for Georgetown; S. L. Simmons, Grady, Philadelphia, for Boston; Julien, Nelson, Boston, for Philadelphia; Lewis Chester, Crane, do. do.; wh. schr. Abbie H. Brown, Higgins, New-Bedford, for Provincetown.

All the vessels before reported remain in port.

9 o'clock A. M.—Light wind and thick fog.

Spoken, &c.

Arthur Clifford—wh. schr., of Providence, R. I., all well, Aug. 4, lat. 38, lon. 74—out since June 1, with 200 bbls. whale oil and 70 do. sperm.

Oscar—ship, from Philadelphia for Quebec, Aug. 8, lat. 40 20, lon. 72.—(By pilot-boat Geo. W. Blunt, No. 11.)

OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 13. Aug. 10, 1867.

16, 22, 19, 30, 61, 36, 4, 64, 5, 39, 20, 11.

GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 14. Aug. 10, 1867.

26, 76, 42, 9, 49, 44, 38, 58, 17, 1, 13, 2, 33.

SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 294, Aug. 10, 1867.

62, 39, 11, 15, 77, 42, 36, 28, 71, 70, 17, 73.

SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 295, Aug. 10, 1867.

32, 65, 72, 26, 38, 22, 6, 39, 56, 40, 35, 50, 24.

BOYD, WILSON & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.

Combination tickets in the above Lottery now ready. The drawing of Class "E," on the Havana plan—capital prize [illegible]—will take place on Aug. 21, 1867. Tickets $12, $6, $3, $1 50. Circulars sent and all orders immediately attended to by addressing

McINTIRE & CO.,
No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 477, Aug. 10, 1867.

25, 21, 78, 10, 18, 66, 58, 75, 48, 15, 19, 54, 42.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 478, Aug. 10, 1867.

46, 72, 7, 54, 21, 2, 77, 28, 26, 42, 55, 12, 67.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 401, Aug. 10, 1867.

31, 27, 47, 7, 28, 2, 39, 75, 68, 15, 62, 18, 40.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 402, Aug. 10, 1867.

36, 65, 62, 78, 14, 58, 41, 46, 66, 5, 39, 23, 8.

Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 159 Fulton-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED Lotteries, information given and circulars sent, by addressing PARKES & CO., Nos. 14 and 16 Wall-st., Room Nos. 5 and 7.

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